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In order to increase the value of the Digest, as a repository of contemporaneous thought and opinion, every subscriber will be furnished with a complete and minute INDEX of each volume.

The Reviews.

POLITICAL.

HOW TO ATTACK THE TARIFF.

THE HON. WM. M. SPRINGER, CHAIRMAN OF THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

North American Review, New York, February.

DURING the Fiftieth Congress the House of Representatives was Democratic and the Senate was Republican. Mr. Cleveland was President. The House Committee on Ways and Means reported a measure for the general revision of the tariff, known as the Mills Bill. General debate on the Bill began April 17th, and continued during twenty-three day-and-evening sessions, 151 speeches being made. The debate upon the Bill by paragraphs began May 31st, and occupied twenty-eight days of five minute debate. The vote was taken upon the passage of the Bill, July 19th.

The Bill went to the Senate, and the result was that no tariff legislation was enacted. The session of Congress was

prolonged until October 20th. As the Presidential election occurred within a few days thereafter, there was no time for the proper consideration of the matter by the people. The passage of a general Bill of tariff revision by the House did not secure the election of a Democratic President and Congress.

During the last Congress, which was Republican in both branches, the McKinley Bill was passed at the first session and was approved on the day of adjournment, October 1, 1890.

It is conceded that a carefully matured revision of the tariff required all the time for consideration and passage that was consumed for that purpose by either of the preceding Congresses.

The result of the election following the passage of the McKinley Bill was most disastrous to the Republican party; the Democrats and Independents both opposing that measure, electing a majority of 158 members of Congress over those who supported it.

In view of these precedents in tariff legislation, there would be grave doubt, even if both branches of Congress and the President were Democratic, as to the propriety of attempting a general revision of the tariff immediately preceding a Presidential election.

But when we consider the fact that the Senate is Republican, and that there is a Republican President, and that any such measure which might pass the House would not have the slightest prospect of success, it seems almost self-evident that a general revision of the tariff should not be attempted during this session.

Yet it does not follow that nothing should be done on this subject. The Committees on Ways and Means and on Manufactures should proceed at once to a careful investigation of the practical workings of the McKinley Bill and of the conditions of our manufacturing industries. This information should be utilized in the preparation of a measure of general relief upon this subject; but as such measure could not be passed except by a prolongation of the session—even if it were desirable to pass it at the first session—in view of the precedents of the past, sound policy would require that it should not be reported to the House until the beginning of the next session. Some progress could be made in its consideration during that session, but a definite line of policy to be pursued at that time would depend upon the result of the Presidential election. If the Fifty-third Congress should be Democratic and a Democratic President should be elected, the new Congress might with great propriety be called in extraordinary session on the 4th of March, 1893, and the work of tariff revision could then be begun in earnest, with a certainty of practical and successful results.

There are several features of the McKinley Bill which may be amended or repealed during this session. The Republican Senate and President would hardly take the responsibility of refusing some measures of relief. The particular measures for passage through the House should be determined either by the Committee on Ways and Means or by a caucus of Democratic members. There are several which have already received favorable mention in the Press of the country: such as placing wool on the free list and repealing the compensatory duty on woolen goods; placing on the free list binding-twine, cotton-ties, lumber, salt, and raw materials generally.

The placing of wool on the free list and a corresponding reduction of the duties on woolen goods are matters the importance of which cannot be overestimated. The duties on woolen goods were increased by the McKinley Bill from an average of 67.15 per cent. to 91.65 per cent. The increase on wool was from 34.32 to 40.66. The duties imposed on woolen goods are of a twofold character; first, there is a duty per

pound or per square yard, which is intended to compensate manufacturers for the higher price which they claim they must pay for wool by reason of the tariff; and second, a duty ad valorem, being, as is alleged, imposed to compensate for the higher-priced labor of this country as compared with foreign countries. These specific duties frequently amount to over 100 per cent. of the value, and in some cases to over 200 per cent. These specific or compensatory duties repealed, there will remain only the ad valorem duties, averaging, perhaps, 45 per cent. This is the amount which the friends of protection have adjudged necessary to prevent injurious competition from abroad. With wool upon the free list, the manufacturers of woollen goods will have no reason to complain, while the people will get the benefit of more than one-half of the tariff on woollen goods. The manufacturers will be able to sell their products abroad in competition with those of other countries; and thus there will be a greater demand for labor in this line, and new industries may be expected to spring up in all parts of the country.

The consumers of woollen goods in the United States paid during the census year of 1880 at least \$750,000,000 for goods actually purchased; and it is reasonable to say that not less than \$150,000,000 of this cost is due to the tariff. At least half of this amount would be lifted annually from the shoulders of the people by placing wool upon the free list, and repealing the compensatory duties on woollen goods.

ENGLAND IN EGYPT.*

EDWARD DICEY, C. B.

New Review, London, January.

IT is with some reluctance that I comply with the request to write something in rejoinder to the foregoing article [of Madame Adam]; for the reason, first, that I believe that, as a rule, the less said about Egypt, by those who held my views on the subject, the better for the object we have at heart—the permanent establishment of a British Protectorate over Egypt; and, second, that it is difficult to write the truth about the Egyptian question without saying things naturally offensive to French susceptibilities, which, on personal as well as public grounds, I have always shrunk from doing.

To the Egyptian question, as to most others, there are undoubtedly two sides. I believe the English case far the stronger of the two. But there is a French case also—a case which I venture honestly to say might be based on far more effective grounds than those chosen by your contributor. Even and if it were possible to prove England altogether in the right, France altogether in the wrong, such a demonstration would only intensify the irritation caused to Frenchmen by our success in Egypt. All nations display a good deal of feminine character in international controversies, the French nation, perhaps, more than most others. Madame Adam is well known, and, in virtue of her position, is familiar with the ideas and sentiments of the French, or at any rate, of the Parisian political world. The whole of her arguments are based on the assumption that France possesses some sort of vested right in Egypt, out of which she has been jockeyed by England. Of this assumption no proof is furnished, for the very good reason that no proof is to be had. The sole historic connection between France and Egypt is the First Napoleon's invasion of the country and brief occupation of Cairo; the siding of Louis Philippe with Mahomet Ali in his conflict with the Sultan; the provision of Ismail Pashi by French capitalists and financiers with funds, at usurious rates, to carry out his extravagant expenditure, thereby burdening Egypt with a colossal public debt; and the construction by M. de Lesseps of the Suez Canal through Egyptian territory. French publicists assume that the

construction of the Suez Canal gave France a moral if not a legal claim to a sort of political supremacy over Egypt. Now, I should be the last to decry the magnitude of this achievement or to dispute the benefit which it has conferred upon the world at large. I simply assert, as a matter of fact, that if there is one country on the globe that has not benefited by the Suez Canal, it is Egypt. Up to the present, she receives no share in the profits of the canal. On the contrary, it has diverted from Egypt the trade in passengers and goods which used to pass Alexandria and Suez, to the great pecuniary advantage of the people. The fact that an Egyptian canal, passing through Egyptian territory, constructed to a very large extent by Egyptian labor, and earning an enormous profit, should contribute nothing whatever to the Egyptian revenues is an outrage upon equity, if not upon law.

I have searched Madame Adam's article in vain for any proof to support her assumption that France has certain vested rights in Egypt which England in honor and duty is bound to respect. The greater part of her article is made up of extravagant laudation of Mr. Gladstone, and still more extravagant vituperation of Lord Salisbury. Apparently she is convinced that not only are the Liberals certain to return to power in the course of a few months, but that on their return they are certain to gratify the just requirements of France by not only evacuating Egypt, but by taking sides with France and Russia as against the Triple Alliance. I decline to commit myself to any prophecy as to what the future may have in store for England in the event of Mr. Gladstone's regaining office. I decline to express any opinion as to the action of the Liberal party under Mr. Gladstone's guidance. But I can assure Madame Adam that both Mr. Gladstone and the Liberal party will have to look for some other justification for scuttling out of Egypt than that afforded them by her indictment against the present Government.

Ever since I began to write on this subject—many years ago—I have advocated the annexation of Egypt. Whether my proposal was wise or unwise is not now the question. I only refer to the part I have taken in this controversy to explain how it is that I am exceptionally well qualified to dispute the allegation that any party in England is actuated by a resolve to get possession of Egypt by fair means or by foul. Of my own personal knowledge I know that there is no party—I might almost say no leading statesman—in this country in favor of the annexation of Egypt. I make this statement reluctantly, because it involves the admission that I stand almost alone in my view. But the statement is a matter of fact. Time after time during the past ten years Egypt has been in our hands to take; time after time we have (as I hold, unwisely,) declined to take it. It is, therefore, rather too much, knowing what I do, to be told that the aim and object of all our Egyptian policy has been to convert Egypt into an English possession, or, in other words, to do there exactly what France has done in Tunis.

The plain truth is that Egypt, though more prosperous, better administered, and more civilized than ever before, is less able to govern herself by herself than before the British troops set foot in the country. How we are to get out of this dilemma is too wide a question to discuss in this article. My impression is that so long as we stand well with Germany and her allies, we could easily obtain a European mandate asking us to remain in Egypt for the protection of international interests. Our Protectorate officially recognized, France would acquiesce in it, as all nations do acquiesce in accomplished facts. But mandate or no mandate, we have got to remain in Egypt. Our military occupation has taught us that possession of Egypt involves the command of the Suez Canal. Whether we like it or not this canal is our highway to India, and as long as we continue masters of India we cannot allow the Suez Canal to pass out of the control now secured to us by the presence of our troops in Egypt.

* This article is a rejoinder to that of Madame Adam on the same subject, a digest of which was given last week.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

ELEANOR L. LORD.

Annals of the American Academy, Philadelphia, January.

OF all the multitudinous problems that confront the present generation, the war problem has been, perhaps, the slowest to awaken popular feeling to anything like rebellion against warfare and its consequences. The possibility of the abolition of war, and of the downfall of the standing army, has scarcely dawned upon the world at large.

As it is understood to-day, international arbitration is limited in meaning, implying: (1) the participation of sovereign States of acknowledged independence and autonomy; (2) a formal agreement on the part of the litigants to submit their difficulties to the decision of an arbitrating body or individual; (3) the consent of the latter to undertake such decision, and render an award after a thorough and impartial examination of the facts of the case; (4) an agreement on the part of the contracting parties to accept the decision as final and conclusive.

In the Middle Ages the world looked to the Pope for judgment in political quarrels, and at the opening of the nineteenth century the Holy Alliance was organized to promote the great principles of right and justice, and to repress violence. Neither achieved much in the interests of peace, and the unsatisfactory results of the Holy Alliance dealt the death-blow to the theory of the balance of power as an efficient and practicable system.

The work of the nineteenth century, in view of this end takes on three forms:

1. The organization and work of peace conferences and associations for the promotion of arbitration.
2. Legislation favoring arbitration.
3. The practical application of the principle.

The questions which have already proved susceptible of adjustment by arbitration fall under five main heads:

1. Boundary disputes.
2. Unlawful seizure of vessels or other property.
3. Claims for damage by the destruction of life and property.
4. Disputed possession of territory.
5. The interpretation of treaties.

Some seventy-five cases of this class have been adjusted by arbitration within the present century. More than one-third of the cases have related to claims for damages presented, usually by one government in behalf of certain of its citizens resident in the country of the offending government.

In sixteen cases boundary lines have been the subject of dispute.

Eleven cases of unlawful seizure and five controversies over territorial possession have been successfully arbitrated.

One or two minor cases relate to consular rights and disputed sovereignty.

The most noteworthy cases of arbitration are two or three of special character which hardly come under any of the five heads mentioned above.

Among these may be noted the Luxembourg question which was settled in 1867, the Crete affair, and the Alabama question. These three arbitrations, involving as they did, questions of national honor are instructive precedents.

But in spite of the progress of arbitration during the past half century, in spite of the mitigation of many of the cruelties of war, Europe bristles with the bayonets of enormous standing armies, and seems ever on the verge of a horrible conflict. How are such opposite tendencies to be reconciled? What is to become of the peace movement if Europe continue to cling to her military system?

To venture an opinion, one must have carefully studied the general trend of social evolution. The brutal struggle for self-preservation is no more. Wars of conquest and ambition belong to the days of Alexander, and Cæsar, and Napoleon.

Broadly speaking, we may infer that wars arising from trivial disputes tend to become less and less frequent. On the other hand, the great underlying causes of strife tend to become fewer, but far more deep-seated, reaching to the very vitals of national life.

The great problem of race individuality is closely interwoven with the war problem. Says M. de Lavaleye: "Nationalities supposed to have been annihilated, rise like dead men, aspiring to independent and autonomous life." The spark of national vitality is not easily quenched.

Fifteen years ago, much was said about the establishment of an International Tribunal, or a Court of Arbitration. According to recent reports of the Peace Associations, the present aim of the movement is to persuade the nations to sign arbitration treaties.

This proposition apparently meets with more approval than that of an International Tribunal, and would naturally precede the formation of such a body.

Still, a permanent mixed tribunal appears preferable to temporary commissions. This scheme would imply the abolition of standing armies or a uniform reduction in these armies. But how would such a tribunal enforce its decrees?

There is apparently some confusion in the public mind between an International Court and a permanent Commission of Arbitration. The former has simply to concern itself with the interpretation and codification of international law; the latter is concerned only with its application to particular cases.

There might still remain a few great questions incapable of pacific solution until the moral consciousness of the nations should become much more highly developed than it is to-day. Is there no solution but the standing army? The question is largely economic in character, and its discussion would occupy much more space than can be spared here.

THE PRESENT POSITION OF GERMAN POLITICS.

GEORGE WHEELER HINMAN, PH.D.

Chautauquan, Meadville, February.

MOST men, measures, and situations in German politics to-day are enigmatical from the English, American, or French point of view. Correct judgment of their significance is impossible without some knowledge of the crucial questions on which the voters and their representatives have taken sides in the last few years.

These questions, four in number, are the expulsion of the Jesuits, the confiscation of ecclesiastical revenues during the conflict between Prince Bismarck and the Pope, the high tariff on grain, and the attempt of Parliament to eradicate the Social Democracy by law. The Jesuits' expulsion and the confiscation of church revenues, with the legislation against the Social Democrats, constituted the most important part of the political programme with which Prince Bismarck rose and fell.

These three issues have been virtually laid to rest. The corn laws are still the source of constant embarrassment to the Government, and bitter discontent among the people, and in the Reichstag will be the question upon which the Government must make its hardest fight. These laws secured to Bismarck the unwavering support of great conservative and liberal landowners, and if the ex-Chancellor appears in the Reichstag this winter he will do so to defend them against the encroachments of Zollverein treaty.

The corn laws served the political purposes of Prince Bismarck, but they have served to cause tremendous suffering among the poor of Germany while enriching the great landowners. They have not put German agriculture on any firmer basis. In 1878, there were planted 2,216,000 hectares of wheat and 5,939,000 of rye; in 1889, wheat 2,322,000 hectares and rye 5,801,000 hectares. The product per hectare in 1878 was 1.44 German tons of wheat and 1.17 of rye; in 1889, 1.21 tons of wheat and .92 of rye. These figures show, if they show any-

thing, that German agriculture has shrunk rather than risen under these laws, although they are estimated to cost the German people annually \$55,000,000 in higher prices for grain. In 1880, the protected German market wheat was sold for 191.64 marks a German ton, while in Danzig untaxed wheat sold for 137.54 marks. The suffering of the laboring population in the rural districts has been and is extreme, as is shown by constant appeals for help from the half-fed families of Silesia and the starving weavers in the Eulengebirge.

For purely political reasons the present Government has been unable to get rid of this incubus, but it has, in treaty negotiations with Austria, endeavored to secure the importation of Hungarian grain under a modified tariff. That such reduction is the proverbial half-loaf to the Free Traders and the Social Democrats is self-evident. The National Liberals will probably split on the Parliamentary vote, while the Clericals will be secured for the treaty. The Conservatives will fight it, tooth and nail.

Prince Bismarck in a pamphlet, *Ablehnen oder Annehmen*, has recently made a violent attack on the proposed treaty, and has given his word to appear in the Reichstag to oppose it. So, unless he be dissuaded by his best friends, we shall behold the sad spectacle of the greatest German statesman leading a forlorn hope of Conservative and National Liberal landowners to thwart the Government's purpose to relieve the suffering of its people and to bind together more closely the peace Powers of Central Europe.

Will Bismarck return to power? In all the field of European politics no possibility is more remote. The present Chancellor, as Emperor William has said, has shown himself "courteous, clever, and loyal to the throne." His dismissal is improbable, despite the prevalent rumors. Should he go, Herr Mequel, Prussian Minister of Finance, would most likely succeed him. To him the Emperor once said: "You are my man; you express my views," and has in many ways since shown that this opinion remains unaltered.

The Emperor is accused of having usurped the chancellorship; but, even so, he did less than Bismarck, who virtually usurped a throne. The truth is the Emperor has simply rescued from the chancellorship prerogatives temporarily relinquished to it by his grandfather. The Emperor and his Chancellor have never violated the Constitution, as did Bismarck, and never ridiculed the Reichstag as he did. Throughout the last session of the Reichstag and the Landtag, and during the present session of the Reichstag, the relations between the Throne and Parliament have been unmarred by indignity or bitterness.

THE RISE AND FALL OF FONSECA.

ROBERT ADAMS, JR.

Cosmopolitan, New York, February.

WITH the deposition of Dom Pedro II., King of Brazil, and the decree of banishment of himself and family by the revolutionists, a provisional government with General Fonseca at its head, issued a proclamation to the country, in which it was announced that "The people, the army, and the navy of the nation, in perfect communion of sentiment with our fellow-citizens resident in the provinces, have just decreed the deposition of the imperial dynasty and consequently the extinction of the representative monarchical system," etc., etc.

This proclamation and those which followed it, claiming its authority from the army and navy, and uttering its dictates in the name of the nation, had an ominous sound and did not promise well for the liberties of the people.

The composition of the provisional government was most curious, and made up of heterogeneous elements. The chief of the government, Marshal Fonseca, was a soldier by education and training, and believed in the use of military force in the application of government. Senhor Loho, Minister of the Interior, was a highly educated man, but theoretic in all ideas

and unsuited to the position. Buy Barbosa, Minister of Finance, was a lawyer with the most crude ideas on finance of any man who ever held such a position. Colonel Benjamin Constant, Minister of War, was professor in the Military Academy. The Minister of Marine had been an admiral in the imperial navy. Senhor Bocayorva, Minister of Foreign Affairs, was the editor of a leading newspaper, and without training in his department.

The first acts of the provisional government were of the most arbitrary nature. The governors and assemblies of the several provinces were deposed, and their successors chosen mainly from the military ranks. But the most astounding act was the banishment of Silveira Martins of Rio Grande do Sul, a life-long republican, whose counsel, one would suppose, would have been eagerly sought in the construction of the new republic. At this juncture the self-appointed government felt the urgent need of some recognition, other than its own, of its existence as a Power. The United States responded promptly, and on the 20th of November its minister, by instruction of the State Department, resumed diplomatic relations with the provisional government. The next decree appointed a commission to draft a constitution, but no convention of the representatives of the people was thought of by the government as necessary to form the provisions of the law that was to control them in the future.

The army was increased from 16,000 to 20,000 men, and one arbitrary act followed another in quick succession. A censor was placed over the foreign cable. Even the foreign ministers were not allowed to communicate freely with their respective countries; severe decrees were promulgated against sedition, and the press was gagged.

For a time nothing more was heard of the proposed calling of the constitutional convention, and rumors were rife, that the new constitution was also to be promulgated by decree, without submission for the approval of the people; but the Government found that public opinion was strongly opposed to such a step, while England and other foreign countries declined to recognize the new Government until it should have been constitutionally formed by the approval of a majority of the people. These facts led to the publishing of the decree of December 23d, for an election, on September 15th, of members to a Congress for the adoption of a Constitution. This, however, did not prevent the government from proceeding to change the entire laws of the country by decrees, separating Church and State, secularizing cemeteries, doing away with the necessity of a legal ceremony of marriage, and legalizing the civil contract.

The history of the provisional government would hardly be complete without some reference to its financial policy, the conduct of which had much to do with its final downfall. The new Minister of Finance, after a severe condemnation of the acts of the preceding administration, at once entered on a financial policy, which outdid that of his predecessors in granting monopolies.

In the unsettled state of affairs his monstrous concessions were overlooked, but as soon as the new Congress assembled, it at once began to take notice of the acts that had been done and the decrees that had been issued by the provisional government. It was not long before a conflict arose with the executive. This caused dissension in the Cabinet, and minister after minister resigned, until in a few months there was not a single member of the original government remaining in office, except Fonseca, who had been elected President by the people.

Congress now turned its power to controlling the acts of the executive. Fonseca vetoed its Acts, and, in retaliation, a Bill was introduced to deprive the President of the power of veto, and another impeaching the President of the Republic over Fonseca's veto. Fonseca declared the Congress dissolved by decree. The discontent broke out into open rebellion, the province of Rio Grande do Sul threatened secession. Rio was placed under martial law, and Fonseca began preparations to put down the revolution by force, when the officers of the army and navy, after due consultation, went to him in a spirit of patriotism and demanded his resignation.

SOCIOLOGICAL.

THE POPE AND WAGES.

ANATOLE LEROY-BEAULIEU.

Revue des Deux Mondes, Paris, January 15.

WAGES, in the world of labor, is the question which overtops all others. For the workman, it is, as Mr. de Mun said, the one question which never dies. From more than one point of view it is important and interesting to consider how the Holy Father regards the question of wages, and how far his views agree with those of the economists.

On this point His Holiness contents himself with laying down general principles, without entering into details of application. Let us not say that in employing this method he shuns difficulties, for, in simply laying down principles, the Pope keeps within his function of Pope. If he did more, he would go beyond his function. As a doctor in theology, he is fond of doctrinal definitions; and for that reason he gives us a definition of wages which, however, is perhaps more philosophic than economic. The argument appears somewhat scholastic, which is not surprising from such an admirer of Saint Thomas Aquinas; nevertheless, I do not see that it is one with which the economists can find fault. Yet the socialists insist that the pontifical instruction as to wages is a consecration of their favorite thesis.

After having proved, in accordance with the economists, that the rate of wages is determined by the law of supply and demand, Leo XIII. undertakes to show, that, in order to do exact justice, it is not sufficient that the clauses of a contract about wages be respected by both parties to the contract. This declaration, whatever jurists of narrow views may think about it, is clearly right as a point of sound morality. In this respect, it may be said, the contract does not do justice; it may do so from the point of view of human tribunals, and yet not do so from the point of view of the tribunal of God. There have been, at all times, "leonine" contracts, vitiated by fraud or rendered invalid by violence, contracts to which, were they the most regular in the world, conscience legitimately makes opposition. What is necessary, in the eyes of the Pope, to make a contract of labor conformable to justice? The wages, which the employer consents to pay, must assure a living to the workman and his family. This is the only equitable wage. The workman himself, says Leo XIII., has no right to work under any other condition, for he cannot morally cease to perform the duty of preserving his own existence. "Consequently, when a workman, constrained by necessity, accepts conditions which are too hard, but which he cannot lawfully refuse, he submits to a violence, against which justice protests." The point is quite evident, no moralist will contradict it; and, here again, Leo XIII. is the interpreter of eternal morality, as well as the organ of Roman Catholic morality. "To abuse the necessity or isolation of a workman, to make merchandise of poverty and misery," has always been a sin, a moral iniquity, reproved by divine laws, if not by human.

It is in regard to this point, however, that there has been thought to be a fundamental difference between the teachings of the Church and those of the economists. I must confess that I see no difference. The Pope, here, as elsewhere, speaks in the name of right and abstract justice. The Pope addresses the conscience; the economists make it their business to observe facts, and reason according to these facts, seeking to reduce them to laws, not for the conscience, but for science. Despite the diversity in the point of view, there is between the precepts of the Church and economic laws, instead of a contradiction, as some imagine, an agreement. What said, in substance, the old economists, those whose declarations were the hardest and most discouraging for the workman, the Turgots and the Ricardos, for example? They taught in so many words that the rate of wages is regulated by what is necessary

for the subsistence of the workman and his family. According to the drier of these economists of the old time, wages must be defined to be a sum sufficient for the maintenance of him to whom they are paid; without that, the workman would disappear, and with the workman the employer; for industry would lose the arms which it cannot do without. Science, however, has made progress since Turgot and Ricardo; and all appearance of contradiction between economic laws and rules of justice, like those formulated by the Holy See, disappear, so much the more, when, instead of relying on the old doctrines of the founders of political economy, you appeal to contemporaneous science.

Whether Roman Catholic or heterodox, a number of the friends of the workmen appear yet to hold fast to the grievous and old-fashioned theory of the "wage-fund," and the too famous "law of brass" of the Jew Lasalle. They seem to think that, according to the teachings of the economists, workmen, obliged by competition to offer their arms at a reduced price, themselves lower the rate of wages to what is absolutely necessary to prevent the workman dying of hunger. These are superannuated views; they are no longer accepted by science; as well talk to our chemists about the phlogiston of Stahl. It is a long time since observation of facts has shown the falseness of these views, and we savans have admitted their falsity. What these old theories took to be the natural, normal wage, is only the minimum wage, below which the remuneration of the workman would not be able to go for a long time. For proof of this we have only to look about us. Where capital is abundant and work is free, the wages of the workman tend to rise much above the sum which is indispensable for his subsistence. Thus it is that, in the nineteenth century, the remuneration of hand-work has kept constantly increasing. If the workman has overlooked that fact, it is because his needs and his desires have grown much faster than his well-being.

In poor countries, where capitalists are rare and arms abundant, the nature of things puts an obstacle in the way of raising wages. In rich countries, on the contrary, the instances in which the labor of the workman does not afford him enough to subsist on decently, become more and more rare; they are met with, in fact, but in exceptional cases, at times of industrial crises, for example. When wages are depressed by the situation of the market, do you suppose they can be raised by the aid of an official tariff, posted in factories? Leo XIII. has too much practical sense to entertain such an idea. Nowhere has the Sovereign Pontiff invited princes or parliaments to decree a minimum of wages below which a workman or workwoman may not hire out their labor.

THE REQUIREMENTS FOR SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH.

PROFESSOR FRANKLIN H. GIDDINGS.

Political Science Quarterly, New York, December-February.

WHAT methods and mental habits are required in sociological research? Is it possible to find the mental qualities and to develop the methods in schools devoted to historical, legal, political and economic studies—that is to say, in the only schools where, on other grounds, sociology is likely to obtain a foothold?

Of course we may premise that the successful pursuit of any modern science requires a fairly broad range of intellectual sympathies. Every science is in some measure dependent on many other sciences for both concepts and methods. Its devotees cannot be wholly unfamiliar with the instruments or modes of reasoning employed by their co-workers in other fields. Yet every science has also a method or methods that are peculiarly its own and are mastered through systematic training only. Sociology is no exception. It draws largely from biology, largely also from history. Statistics it uses so freely that many writers hold it to be an open question whether sociology and statistics are anything else than different

names for the same science, or, at the most, slightly different forms of what is practically the same body of knowledge. Yet, if I understand rightly the problems of sociology, all these means of research are subordinate.

The chief dependence must be on a skillful employment of psychological synthesis. Using the faculty of scientific imagination, the sociologist must ideally put together the various elements, forces, laws of psychical life, and then bring the whole result, as an organic unity, to the test of comparison with historical facts and statistical tabulations. His procedure must not only reverse the processes of ordinary psychology, by which that concrete whole, the individual *ego*, is resolved into hypothetical elements and modes of activity; it must likewise reverse a radically unscientific procedure that for years has obtained in the political sciences. After resolving human nature into abstractions, we have attempted to verify, *singly and severally*, all manner of deductions therefrom by a direct comparison with statistics and history, as if these concretes could by any possibility correspond to deductive truths, until the latter should be wrought together into complex wholes.

Of a score of illustrations that might be cited, take the once familiar economic dogma that if a laborer does not pursue his own interest his interest will none the less pursue him, against which President Walker has so effectively marshaled the concrete facts of industrial life. Filled with indignation at the mischief that dogma has done, we have said in our haste that all deductive economics are lies. Yet that very dogma, as a single abstract truth, was a valid scientific conclusion, for it is certainly legitimate to separate an abstract principle of human nature from all other abstract principles, and to draw logical deductions from it. The fallacy entered when the single truth was taken for a synthesis of truths, when the part was made to do duty for the whole.

If, besides the premise that man may be abstractly conceived as a competitor with his fellow-men for economic advantage, the economists had made use of the further premise, that we may also abstractly conceive of him as an instinctive combiner with his fellow-man for maintaining class power and privilege, they would have drawn, not only the deduction that employers must compete with one another in building up industries, but the further deduction that, as far as possible, they will refrain from competing against one another in buying labor, and will never fail to stand together in shaping the social and legal conditions under which laborers must sell their work. The two deductions put together would have afforded a resultant truth not very unlike the concrete facts of history and statistics.

Working by the method of psychological synthesis, the sociologist is constantly on the watch for neglected or unperceived factors in human action, as the chemist for undiscovered elements, and by putting them together in every imaginable way he tries to discover the conditions and laws of their combination. Regarded on its disciplinary side, sociology is pre-eminently the science that may be expected to train its students in habits of constant attention to the psychical possibilities of the great world of human struggle, in which we act, and suffer, and enjoy.

Viewing the science and its method in this way, I do not hesitate now to give an affirmative answer to the question whether students of the political sciences can be expected to master the method that has been described. I am prepared to go even further, and to affirm that there is no other one thing in the whole range of their political studies which it is so imperatively necessary they should master. The young man who is to-day entering upon the special researches of economics or public law will quickly discover that he must become a very critical observer of the psychological assumptions underlying those sciences, if he expects to keep pace with their future progress. The prolonged controversy over

the respective merits of deductive and historical methods is approaching an issue that no one foresaw. I think no one will contradict me if I say that the men who, a dozen or fifteen years ago, expected almost unlimited additions to knowledge from the application of historical researches to political and economic questions, have been not a little disappointed. There is an unmistakable reaction all along the line towards the freer employment of analysis and deduction. The phantasms and symbols of an imaginary psychology have ruled the social sciences long enough. Whether we like it or not, we must now throw over our illusions and learn to substitute for them the truths of a rational psychology.

THE PEACE CONGRESS AT ROME.

Kvindsladet, Copenhagen, January.

THE Peace Congress was opened on the 12th of November by ex-Minister Bonghi, its president. The vice-presidents were chosen from among representatives of all nations.

There were five questions upon the programme. Together with the answers given, they were substantially as follows:

1. Pedagogical Reforms. The principles of peace shall be propagated in the schools. Proposed by the Peace Committee of Palermo, the Lombardic Peace Union, and the Peace League of Turin.

The discussion was opened by the representative of the Peace Committee of Palermo, M. Giuseppe d'Aguanno, and participated in by Hodgson Pratt, Mazzoleni, and Frederick Parsy. The following resolutions were adopted: (a) We will try to infuse the university students of Europe and America with a spirit of respect and consideration for foreign nations. (b) All teachers of history shall, therefore, give a comprehensive review of civilization, its progress in political, social, and religious institutions, and point out the special services each individual nation has rendered for the promotion of humanitarianism. (c) The regulations of all universities ought to be amended, so that students from the universities of foreign nations may choose whichever university they like; they will thereby cultivate cosmopolitan feelings, and national hatred and rivalry will cease.

2. Peace and disarmament, as questions of political and social economy. Proposed by the Lombardic Peace Union.

The main speaker on this subject was Captain Siccardi; and his argument was as follows: War creates hatred and revenge, and these lead to new wars. The maintenance of excessive armaments brings misery upon the nations. It is a standing menace; it causes war, and does not avert it. The Congress, therefore, urges upon all peace societies to agitate the subject of disarmament, and to call for the establishment of courts of arbitration. Frederick Parsy, Tachard, Bajer, and Snape argued that courts of arbitration ought to precede disarmament, and the Congress so voted.

A resolution was also adopted to urge upon the various Parliaments and Governments the establishment of courts of arbitration for the settlement of all disputes between employers and employes. Such courts, in the opinion of the Congress, would help much to lessen the conflict between labor and capital, and thereby also reduce the friction among nations.

3. The establishment of an International Peace Bureau. Proposed by Hodgson Pratt for "The International Arbitration and Peace Association of London"; Fred. Bajer for "The Danish Peace Association," and Ch. Lemonier for several French societies. The Swiss, Ducourmun, delivered the speech on this question, and proved the necessity for the establishment of such a Bureau as a central place of information concerning the labors of the various peace societies. The Bureau is not to exercise any authority, nor to control the labors of any peace society. The proposition was accepted by an overwhelming majority.

4. The establishment of a yearly conference for the purpose of securing a communion between the universities of Europe

and America, particularly with respect to all questions of arbitration. Proposed by Hodgson Pratt. The Congress voted for a yearly conference of teachers and professors from schools and universities, and for unions of the students to meet at the various universities in turn.

5. The means whereby the public press may be influenced. The public press is too often the cause of the nation's quarrels.

The editor of *Il Secolo*, E. T. Moneta, delivered a witty and sarcastic speech on the subject. It was voted that the societies of peace cannot attain any lasting results so long as public opinion does not strive against national hatred and war ideas. The press has been too willing to encourage national prejudices against neighbors, and has not helped the friends of peace in any way. Its great power is used too much for selfish purposes. The Congress votes its thanks to those few papers, which under adverse circumstances, have fought for the cause of peace. The Congress urges the establishment of a newspaper press to counteract the spiteful papers now issued.

The next Congress will be convened at Bern, August, 1892.

POLITICS AND INDUSTRY.

THOMAS WHITTAKER.

Macmillan's Magazine, London, January.

IN Europe there is at present no "military problem" in the sense in which there is an "industrial problem." This was not always so. Theories as to the form military organization should take were involved with disputed questions about the political structure of society. Partly by the influence of general ideas and partly by the conflict of forces, a solution capable of lasting for a time has been at length attained.

The cessation of the military problem as a question of general politics has been accompanied by the rise of the "industrial problem." A certain industrial system was accepted by everyone, and all change that was introduced in it came about through unconscious processes; or more exactly, through processes not determined by any conscious effort on the part of society, to shape the industrial system as it ought to be. So far as there was any conscious collective effort, it was simply an effort to promote prosperity within the lines of the existing system. It need hardly be said that the present is not a time when this is all that is aimed at. The whole attitude of society or of the State towards industry has become a question for conscious deliberation. The question is not simply to find the means of attaining an end that is agreed upon. There is no agreement even as to the general form of the solution. This being so, the question is not one simply for experts. At its present stage light may be thrown on it by reasoning that proceeds on entirely general grounds; that is, without any reference to specific proposals.

The best means of throwing light upon the question in its general aspect seems to be a classification of the chief possible solutions. There is at least a chance that the right solution may be arrived at by eliminating the wrong ones.

First the solution known as *laissez faire* may be considered. The advocates of this solution may be most correctly described as industrial anarchists. In spite of disclaimers, this is the doctrine that furnishes the intellectual basis for all attacks on "socialistic legislation." It owes its plausibility, partly to the fact that it really embodies some truth, and partly to a confusion. The confusion consists in an identification of economical *laissez faire* with political freedom. The truth it contains is the clear perception of some results of the science known as political economy.

The type of society that consistent industrial anarchy tends to produce is the plutocratic. When no function of the State in relation to industry is recognized beyond that of clearing the ground for unlimited competition, the consequence is that everything is made subordinate to this kind of industrial struggle, and that those who are most proficient in it, attain, together with wealth, the largest share of political power.

With conscious or unconscious art, the industrial anarchists proclaim their cause to be that of individual freedom. But when we look at the actual state of the case, the contradiction between individual freedom and regulation of industry by law is seen to be illusory.

The operations of the greater industry—and this is what it is commonly proposed to regulate—are part of an immense and complicated mechanism, where there is no room for really free contract in matters of detail between individual employers and workmen. The action of the mechanism, left to itself, is determined by the action of the comparatively blind forces recognized in economics—love of gain, and need of subsistence.

The antithesis of the anarchical solution is the socialistic. Socialism in its proper sense must be taken to mean the actual conduct by the central government or its subordinate governments and agents, of all industrial operations. It involves, of course, the substitution of collective for individual property. The purely economic argument against socialism is that it would be less efficient in producing wealth. Work done under direct compulsion of social authority would be badly done, and the absence of the hope that exists where there is competition would further depress all energies. For the Socialist the State exists, first, as an industrial mechanism, and all that is not industrial is superfluous. In short, Socialism is as soulless as plutocracy.

A solution different from either of these is accepted by Positivists and Catholics. Private property is allowed, but its use is to be ordered in accordance with a uniform religious doctrine, theoretically elaborated and applied to practice by a priesthood. No amount of material comfort, diffused to any conceivable extent, is worth this price. To permit either an old or a new Church to take the place claimed for it would involve the sacrifice of intellectual liberty.

The solution which remains to be considered is the doctrine of State control, or State regulation of industry according to the best ideas and knowledge obtainable at the time. This does not imply State ownership of all capital, which is the socialistic solution; but it implies that no limit shall be recognized to the action of the State upon industry, except the knowledge that such action would be injurious to the Commonwealth. There may be action or abstinence from action; at a time like the present, the bias ought to be in favor of action.

THE DEGRADATION OF A STATE—CAREER OF THE LOUISIANA LOTTERY.

CLARENCE CLOUGH BUEL.

Century, New York, February.

DOUBTLESS, there are men among us who harbor scruples against a money wager, just as there may be women who are too timid or too conscientious to smuggle; but that we, as a people, have a growing courage of our gambling propensities is a fact too obvious to be gainsaid.

The stranger in New Orleans, turn whichever way he will, finds his attention arrested by neatly printed slips of paper, hung on strings in the windows of the shops. He learns that these are mostly fractional lottery tickets, worth a dollar apiece, and that twenty of them make a whole ticket. Since 100,000 whole tickets constitute the ordinary monthly drawing, their money value is \$2,000,000. What opulence! Out of that a sum of \$1,054,600 is alleged to be distributed in 3,134 prizes, ranging from \$300,000 to \$100. What benevolence! The clever device of dividing each ticket into twenty parts was invented so that the Lottery Company, by keeping back parts of each ticket, when there is likelihood that all the tickets will not be sold, may preserve the ratio of sales and liability for prizes, and thereby avoid all risk to itself. The word "risk" is here used in a Pickwickian sense; it has no other meaning in the Lottery dictionary. The exact case is that *you and others* hand to the Lottery \$2,000,000, and it gives back to *some of you* \$1,054,600, or \$52 out of every \$100. That this is a swindle on the face of it is the very thing which the Lottery, as a profound

student of human nature, counts upon. If it says it receives \$100 for nothing, anybody will believe it can afford to surrender \$52.

Twice a year the Lottery increases its capital prize to \$600,000, and the price of each ticket (of forty fractional parts) to \$40; so the ratio is the same as usual. The aggregate of these monthly and semi-annual schemes is \$28,000,000. And out of this great sum \$40,000 (in lieu of all taxes, which would be several times as much), is paid to the Charity Hospital of New Orleans. A new miracle of the loaves and fishes! Since the Lottery has a local daily drawing which pays all the expenses of the concern, there is a possibility that its net income is only \$13,440,000, if we admit that the drawings are honest; and this is a case in which honesty costs nothing except the tedium of waiting for the prize-money to come back from the sale of more tickets. It is a case also in which a semblance of honesty may serve as a great advertising feature. Fractions of the November capital prize were drawn in six widely separated cities, by which it appears that only three-tenths, or \$90,000, of the capital prize of \$300,000 may ever have left the coffers of the Lottery, in case only one fractional ticket was sold in each of those cities.

A drawing occurred the third day after my arrival. It took place in a theatre opposite the main office of the Lottery. Though the onlookers were a thin and a sad show, it was no ordinary spectacle to see General G. T. Beauregard and Lieutenant-General Jubal A. Early presiding over the wheels of fortune and producing by virtue of their ancient reputations a large part of the allurements of the Lottery. General Beauregard's job requires only a few hours time each month—I will not call it easy—the pay of which is variously estimated at \$12,000 to \$30,000. No matter how large the sum, it is a good bargain for the lottery. In marshaling the forces of the smaller wheel that contains the prize-slips in gutta-percha tubes, he did not wear full Confederate uniform or medals of honor. In his quiet civilian's dress he would readily be singled out as a gentleman of distinction. He sat in a chair, received the prize-tubes from a blindfolded boy, and every twentieth prize closed the wheel for the periodical stirring up. Occasionally he yielded his place to an assistant.

General Early's wheel contained the hundred thousand numbers. It is six feet or more in diameter and in contrast to the other wheel justifies the remark of a New Orleans accountant, who bought lottery tickets until he visited a drawing and saw "an omnibus full of numbers, and a silk hat full of prizes," which well represents the benevolent basis of the scheme.

The facts in regard to this Lottery—this great disinterested charity—and its *personnel*, no matter how indirectly put, will seem harshly said. To a stranger the "daily drawing" with the "policy" playing in one hundred and eight special local offices, has a look compared with which the rest of the business is divine. It is hard to speak disrespectfully of any charity, but every local shop I entered breathed the atmospheric ooze of the pawnshop, and almost every customer I saw was a fit object of charity. Some showed a tremor of excitement in asking for their favorite number or combination. The best-dressed customer I saw was a widow in her weeds, her hat having the shape of a sun-bonnet.

The Lottery is the farthest reaching of all the pestilent gambling enterprises of the Union. Saloons, barber shops, and cigar-stands are the centres of its traffic. Even if the Lottery be stripped of the power of the State that it degrades, this kind of crime will still be carried on by somebody in secret, though on a smaller scale. But if the Lottery fastens itself anew on Louisiana, owning her as it will, body and soul, and if it secures control of Congress and the mails, as it is trying to do by its corruption funds, then let the country be equally kind to her allies the gambling-houses and pool-rooms; let each State have its own lottery, and induce John A. Morris to extend his benevolence by teaching his own New York as he has taught the Pelican State, how to feed her children off her own flesh, while she fattens him.

EDUCATION, LITERATURE, ART.

THE TRAGEDY OF HUMANITY.

J. J. DAVID.

Die Nation, Berlin, January.

EMERICH MADACH'S idealistic drama—the Tragedy of Humanity—which has recently been translated into German, has been regarded as of deep religious significance in Hungary, and has been represented at the National theatre in Buda-Pest with all the spectacular pomp for which that theatre affords such abundant opportunity, ever since the distinguished Aranyi discovered the young poet and brought him to the notice of his countrymen. The drama is called the Hungarian Faust, and was, doubtless, suggested by Goethe's great drama.

The opening is a prologue in heaven, precisely as in Faust. The heavenly hosts raise their voices in one grand chorus of praise. Only Lucifer stands aside, regarding the song of praise as flattery fit only to please a child. He regards himself as equal with God. The Almighty truly brought forth matter, but at the moment of its creation, he—Lucifer—also came upon the stage. There is nothing humorous about Madach's Lucifer. Madach is, indeed, devoid of humor, and his Lucifer enters on the war against the Almighty in terrible earnest. Scarcely had God allotted him two trees in Paradise as his share of the new Creation than he indulges the hope of acquiring the mastery of the whole earth. Madach regards Lucifer as necessary to the fullness of God.

In the garden scene, Adam is represented as animated with a sense of mastery over all created things, and Eve with a sense of security and protection, while their delight in the glory of nature is permeated with their love for each other, to which they give fond expression. Lucifer appears on the scene, assailing the woman with flattery, the man with dark promises. Would Adam follow him, he might himself learn to distinguish between good and evil, instead of thoughtlessly doing as he is told. This scene follows the Bible narrative: Eve plucks the fruit of the Tree of Knowledge of Good and Evil, but before Lucifer can guide them to the Tree of Life the punishment of their disobedience overtakes them. They have voluntarily relinquished the guiding hand of God, who now gives them over to their fate. The warm atmosphere of God's love departs from Paradise, and Eve bewails the sorrows she foresees, while angels weep.

Toil begins. Adam incloses a garden and tills it. Eve constructs a bower like that they dwelt in in Paradise. Her breast is full of pride with the reflection that she will be the mother of the coming race, while he triumphs in his sense of independence and freedom. The *eritis sicut deus* is realized; he feels himself a God. Lucifer now shows him the forces by which life is sustained, and Adam, troubled with the consciousness that he is mortal, seeks enlightenment as to his own future, and the future of his race; he will know to what end he and his children must struggle and endure. Lucifer consents. Adam and Eve shall review the careers of themselves, and of their posterity unto the most distant future, but that they may not despair he leaves them hope. Adam and Eve slumber, and with the significant dream begins the tragedy of humanity, of which their past was but the prologue.

Under many distinct personalities, Adam acquires insight into the progress of history, and at intervals encounters Eve, who remains fundamentally the same, not having an equal developmental capacity with him. In the first scene, Adam realizes himself as Pharaoh sitting on the throne of Egypt. Enormous buildings engage his attention, and he is animated by boundless desires which the almost unlimited forces at his command are powerless to gratify. His ear is deaf to the cries of his people, oppressed by compulsory labor. A slave sinks dying before the throne imploring help and compassion. His

wife throws herself upon him weeping. It is Eve, and the secret strain upon Pharaoh's heart draws him to her. He descends from his throne. From the mouth of the dying man he hears the terrible tale of inherited slavery. "Millions die for one, and their lives are spent in sorrow, but to his wife every man is a world. Who will love me now?" exclaims Eve. Adam will, and after a short struggle Eve unites herself to him. But Eve belongs to the people, she sympathizes with them, a feeling which Adam does not understand; the woes of the suffering pierce her to the soul, and she can have no peace, no joy, until they are appeased. Adam softens; he grants freedom. Sympathy with humanity is born of his love.

The air is rent with shouts of triumph on the announcement that the work of the pyramids is suspended, and Eve seeks to console her husband for all his sacrifices; but Lucifer shows him a new horror. He tells him that time and the light shifting sand shall destroy the work of his hands, and Adam is restless. His proud position affords him no satisfaction. He tears himself loose from Eve, he must see yet another stage of the world's and of his own development.

Stage succeeds stage. He sees himself in the person of Miltiades again united to his faithful Eve, who with him is condemned to death by the demagogues on his return from victory. The scene shifts to Rome in her decadence, with the barbarians thundering at her gates, and society, with no higher aim than the gratification of the appetites. The future course of humanity is from excessive culture to barbarism, and Adam goes with the multitude, but not before he realizes that the "light o' love," whom he holds in his arms, is the woman Eve, whom God had given him to wife.

Adam plays his part in Christendom, figuring as Tancred among the Crusaders, as Danton in the French Revolution, and struggles with others for gold in the closing days of individualism when gold alone is the God of this world.

In a later stage he is ushered into the great commune. Here all labor is specialized; every one has his pursuit, and his task is allotted to him. There is no private property, no domestic possession. Love appears free, but pairing is in strict accordance with the laws of natural selection. The people are not named, simply numbered. Number 30 is scolded for overheating a kettle, and Adam recognizes in him an old acquaintance, Luther. Number 209 was Cassius, under threat of punishment for quarrelsomeness; Plato is punished for tending his cattle carelessly; Michael Angelo is put in the stocks for objecting to the work allotted him. The future pursuits of children are determined by the form of the skull. The mother has no right over them. One woman's voice alone is raised in protest, it is Eve's. Adam desires to make her his wife, but "A sentimental man and a woman with excitable nerves! an unfortunate selection! Could result only in sick children!" Disgusted, Adam seeks to escape from earth, he flees into the boundless void. His organism is unsuited to the condition. He dies only to awake again on the bosom of the All-mother Earth with the words: I love again for I suffer. The final scene is now unfolded. The recuperative forces of nature are exhausted; a miserable, gloomy race of dwarfs people the earth. A deformed being, seeing a god in every strange object, and fearing lest some one should dispute with him his mess of sealflesh—that is the last man in whom Adam lives again; a filthy object—an Eskimo woman who fills him with disgust—that is Eve.

Adam awakes from his dream and determines to escape his destiny. It is too late. Eve approaches him, she feels that she is a mother. The first and strongest link in the chain of human destiny is forged; Adam's despair is however mitigated by the voice of God and the song of angels. He is directed to the good, in and for itself, regardless of the terrible end that he has foreseen. Struggle in the present, trust in the future. This alone becomes him. What is beyond that is in the hand of a stronger than he. There is hope.

COUNT LEO TOLSTOÏ.

FRITZ LEMMERMEYER.

Unsere Zeit, Leipzig, January.

AT the close of June, 1883, and consequently only a few weeks before his death, the Russian writer, Turgenev, wrote a farewell letter to Tolstoi, in which, after expressing the gratification it afforded him to have been his contemporary, he implores him—"Russia's great writer"—to return to purely literary work, as the true sphere for the exercise of his talents.

The German public, at least that section of it which concerns itself with literature, concurs heartily in the view expressed in Turgenev's last letter to the great Russian, for by this return it is impossible to understand anything except the relinquishment of that rôle in which, to a certain extent, Tolstoi has figured as the founder of a new Russian sect. As a sectarian leader, as a propounder of a new doctrine, he is not to everyone's taste; by one he is regarded as a prophet, by another as a popinjay. No one capable of forming a literary judgment could well withhold his meed of appreciation of Tolstoi as a poet; and we may regret with Turgenev that he has forsaken the realm of art for a moral purpose, the vacation of the poet for that of the schoolmaster.

Tolstoi's fame as a writer is founded on his celebrated romances, "Anna Karenina" and "Peace and War;" his fame was extended by the publication of the "Kreutzer Sonate," and will be still further heightened by Löwenfeld's edition of his complete works, of which the first volume has been already published.

Tolstoi's "Anna Karenina," far surpasses all his other works, both in care and delicacy of the treatment and in psychologic insight. And what an exuberance of ideas, what poetry, what native force! His characters are all drawn from the upper classes: officials, officers, landowners and their families are the actors, all beyond these is mere stuffing. There is scarcely an experience of life that is not treated with thoroughness—from birth to death, enduring love and enduring sorrow—and through it all the current of daily life as it flows on among the upper classes.

Admitting that the characters are imaginary, the innumerable realistic scenes and occurrences, be it a horse-race, a game of hazard, an exclusive entertainment, a theatrical performance, or field labor or hunting, are all without exception drawn from experience, and finished in minute detail; they are representations of actual life, of the universal in the particular instance, of the direct operation of living human forces working from within outward, and consequently constitute poetry. The central feature of the story is a case of adultery with its attendant consequences. Flaubert, in his "Madame Bovary," has presented us with a more searching analysis of adultery than any other writer. Tolstoi is less subtle, less analytical, but more elementary, more passionate, more rapturous. The beautiful and nobly-disposed Karenina, wedded to an honorable, but rude, uncongenial man, leads a weary life in which the only light and warmth springs from her little son. She made the acquaintance of the officer Wranski—a knight, every inch of him—he bewitched her, she was helpless and heeded not the precipice before her. She loved him—no, she was animated by a fury of love—to the exclusion of all other considerations. Her love was a tyrant which bitterly resented every attempt to cast off his yoke. When that at length occurred which had long been the one desire of Wranski's life, and for Anna an impossible, horrible, and hence seductive dream of happiness, she broke down, threw herself at his feet, and murmured, "My God, forgive me!" Her humanity is annihilated, her life wrecked. The inevitable pursues her remorselessly. She is too proud, too pure, to present herself in a false character. With mingled feelings of pain and contempt she informed her husband of her secret, and left him and her child to go away with the loved one. By the birth of her next child she was brought to the brink of the grave. Her husband,

shaken by the strength of her passion and remorse, showed himself magnanimously capable of doing anything for her, but she hates him for his very magnanimity, and remains with Wranski. Society excludes her. She pines for her boy; despair, ennui, self-contempt, love, hate, assail her by turns, Wranski does all he can to soothe her. In vain. She believes herself no longer loved, and hurries on to the last act of the drama—suicide.

In the whole literature of adultery from Tristram and Isolde to Anna Karenina, there is no woman who arouses our sympathy more thoroughly than Anna Karenina.

What a contrast between this work and the "Kreutzer Sonate"! The latter romance is not wanting in profound situations, but where is the poets' constructive talent, where, his poetry, where, his ethical sense? The "Kreutzer Sonate" is a dark afterpiece; a cry from the infernal depths. Tolstoi would be truer than truth, and was untrue; he would be more moral than morality, and the work is immoral; he would be more natural than nature, and the product is unnatural. It is not to be questioned that the purest motives inspired his pen, but his work is a diabolical caricature of marriage. Truly, it is immoral when a man looks on a woman only to lust after her, and every marriage is a misfortune in which the parties seek only the gratification of their desires. Satiety, disgust, adultery, murder are the consequences. Tolstoi's conclusions are unassailable. But it is not true that all love between man and woman is immoral and every marriage a slough. The relation between the sexes, as nature designed it, is neither moral nor immoral, but simply a necessity, and Tolstoi's condemnation of it mere chaff. But the marriage relation is moral when love, purity of sentiment, friendship, self-abnegation attend the union. Undersuch conditions the marriage relation passes from a necessary to a moral relation.

The "Kreutzer Sonate" can serve no moral purpose, deter no one from forming sexual relations. By its condemnation of the marriage tie it affords justification for illegitimate relations. No spark of poetry illumines the work, and its morality is false. Well, indeed, might the dying Turgenev have pleaded with Tolstoi to retrace his steps.

EARLY RUSSIAN FICTION.

H. WILSON.

Dublin Review, Dublin, January.

NOTHING like general education has, as yet, penetrated the great masses of the Russian people, and they still preserve by oral tradition, altered, it may be, verbally, but not materially, the folk-songs and folk-tales which have lived for centuries on their lips. As to whether these are dying out or not different opinions are held. They have not yet, at least to any great extent, been replaced by music-hall doggerels and penny dreadfuls.

But while the masses still remain in the past, the cultured few keep more or less apace with the advance of knowledge in the West, and are alive to the importance of preserving, while this is yet possible, the oral literature of the peasantry. Afanasief, Hilferding, and other scholars have in recent times collected and recorded these echoes of a past that is being rapidly effaced. An Englishman, strange to say, Richard James, Chaplain of Embassy, about 1619, was the first to engage in the work. A manuscript in his hand, containing six songs, is preserved at Oxford.

So far as style is concerned, writes Mr. Ralston, the best English authority on early Russian literature, in his "Russian Folk-Tales"—the Skazkas, or Russian folk-tales may justly be said to be characteristic of the Russian people. There are numerous points on which the "lower classes" of all the Aryan peoples in Europe closely resemble each other, but the Russian peasant has—in common with all his Slavonic brethren—a genuine talent for narrative, which distinguishes him from some of his more distant cousins. And the stories which are current among the Russian peasantry are exceedingly well narrated. Their language is simple and pleasantly quaint; their humor is natural

and unobtrusive, and their descriptions, whether of persons or events, are often excellent. A taste for acting is widely spread in Russia, and the Russian folk-tales are full of dramatic positions which offer a wide scope for a display of their writers' mimetic talents. Every here and there, indeed, a tag of genuine comedy has evidently been attached by the story-teller to a narrative which, in its original form was probably devoid of the comic element.

This oral literature, if we may use such a term, consists of pagan ritual songs, proverbs, riddles, etc., but it likewise includes (a) fragmentary epics or metrical romances, reciting the feats of *bogatiri*, or national heroes, and (b) the *skazka*, or prose tale—avowed fiction.

The first class of composition is called *builina*. The *builini* segregate into several groups, each whereof is associated with certain localities, or certain historical personages. The chief groups, or cycles, are those of the *older heroes*, or quasi-demigods—of Vladimir, prince of Kiev, of Novgorod, of Moscow, of the Cossacks, and of Peter the Great. It is, however, to be remarked that it is by no means in those localities to which these legends attach, that the greatest number of *builini* have been written down from the mouths of the peasantry.

Elias of Mouroni is the dominant hero of the cycle of Vladimir. Vladimir himself fills a cycle similar to that of Charlemagne in the early romance of France. Not all the *builini* are occupied with purely Slavonic themes. It is evident that numerous legends from different lands have been acclimatized and framed in a Slavonic setting, and more or less impressed with a Slavonic character. Thus in the story of "Erusian Sazarevich" the legend of the Persian hero, Rustam of the "Shah Nameh," has been recognized in Russian story. We find, too, the wide-spread myth of Perseus and his mother, Danaë, committed to the sea in a chest. The Egyptian story of the robbery of the Treasury of Rhampsinitus, preserved by Herodotus, reappears; and there is a Slavonic version of the Celtic story of the Miller and his Lord.

Byzantine was largely an intermediary in the diffusion of Greek and Oriental legends among the South Slavonians, viz., the Bulgarians, and through them in Russia. In the transmission of such traditions to the Slavonic peoples, the Byzantines played just such a rôle as the Jews and Arabs in the transfer of Eastern fable to Western Europe. As might be expected, Alexander of Macedon, who looms so conspicuous through the vistas of mediæval romance makes also a distinguished figure in Slavonic fiction, where one of his exploits is the incarceration of Gog and Magog in the bowels of a mountain, whence they are to issue at Doomsday.

Besides the "Alexandreis" the romance of the "Trojan War" of "Barlaam and Josaphat," written in Greek from eastern sources by St. John Damascene, the story of "India the Rich" was a favorite *skazka*. This latter is a version of the well-known feigned letter from Prester John to the embassy of Manuel Commenes.

The *skazka* of Akir the Wise, according to M. Bezsonof, is a Russian embodiment of an eastern legend of Asia Minor, and Akir himself much resembles Æsop, who was in the service of the Babylonian king, Lycerus.

But from whatever quarter they were imported, the stories are usually so well Russianized that it is often difficult to recognize their descent.

The lineage of many of the fictions now domiciled in Russia has been traced, if not to their ultimate sources, at least to earlier homes, but it is not so clear how far stories of Slavonic origin have been diffused beyond Slavonic soil. Radlow, an authority on Mongolian languages, adduces inclinations of a passage of Russian legends into Asia. The subject is, however, comparatively unexplored; its study should be auxiliary to history, in throwing light on the movement and mutual relations of peoples. But it should not be unfruitful of other results.

The early lays and legends of a people are full of that freshness, force, and fire which evoke the highest order of art, whether literary or other. Our own olden tales of Arthur are vital even now, when Tennyson has given them their finest investiture.

HISTORICAL PAINTING.

ENRICO PANZACCHI.

Nuova Antologia, Rome, December 16.

ARTISTS and critics frequently nowadays ask the question: Is historical painting still possible in our time?

Artistic questions at this day are complex; and it is necessary to turn them in your mind patiently and to take account of many judgments and opinions used in the war on this question going on in the field of art. Certain it is that historical painting has undergone a disastrous change. During all the first half of this century it was held in such high honor, that to it alone was given the title of *great painting*; but, after the meridian of the century had been passed, the taste of the greater portion of Italian artists became adverse to historical painting and they have taken much trouble to discredit and banish it. Although the reasons put forward have but partial and relative value and are, therefore, inadequate for the universality and absoluteness of the condemnation, we are obliged to recognize, to our sorrow, that the first and strongest motive for this sudden change of sentiment must be sought in the scant energy of our artistic life, which too easily allows itself to be ruled by impulses which come from abroad. What is the use of disguising a fact? For a considerable space of time artistic life in Italy has felt the force, directly or indirectly, of certain opinions which are formed and make much noise in France, or rather in Paris, where is the great artistic market, and where those who cry the loudest are always sure of being devoutly followed by very many among us, while in turn those whom we take as guides, find at home, for the most part, a public quite indisposed to listen to them with deference and far from unanimous in following them.

"Have you ever known Jesus Christ? Or Julius Cæsar? Or Francis the First? If not, then stop painting those great personages, and henceforward paint those people only who pass before your eyes." With this marvelous reasoning, Courbet thought that he had dashed to the ground for ever all the canvases of historical painting. In France, naturally, outside of the devout circle formed around Courbet, Art continued its march in its multifold ways; and all kinds of painting, including historical, continued to prosper in peaceful rivalry. In Italy, on the other hand—perhaps it is not too much to say, naturally!—since Courbet made his voice heard above all others, saying scandalous things in protesting, in regard to the refusal of the official exposition to receive his paintings, this particular outcry of his has been heard with docility and transmuted into an axiom, supposed to be obligatory on artists and critics.

The particular likes and dislikes of artists for certain forms of art I not only understand, but I believe them inevitable. These likes and dislikes are often necessary conditions for an artist, in order to put in force all his working power. Leonardo da Vinci, while he had a universal mind, was yet so much enamored of his own paintings that, in making comparisons, he not only depreciated but spoke contemptuously of poetry, music, and all the other arts. Moreover, the different forms of the same artistic discipline found in the temperament of an artist are like jealous fervor and repulsion. It is known, for example, that Michael Angelo held in contempt painting on canvas, calling it an art for women to practice. All his enthusiasm was concentrated on painting in fresco, which wanders rapidly over vast walls, wherein he found a field suitable for the fiery genius which reveled in depicting narratives of the Bible and Dante. Why wonder at this? Any one standing before the *Madonna della Tribuna* or in the Sistine chapel finds it easy to explain the phenomenon.

The present antipathy to historical painting cannot only be comprehended, but is in part justifiable. Historical incidents have too often been used by painters as a pretext for depicting cold theatric pomp. Fifty years ago the accessories were togas,

consular fasces, and statuesque figures of ancient heroes. Then came in fashion the history of the Middle Ages, afterwards the mediæval historical romance; there was a flood of magisterial robes, of feminine trains, of monks' gowns, and steel armor. To find a scene in which some gesticulating figures could be put, sufficed for a painter to say: this is the thing for me. Thereupon he covered with his work a large canvas. Yet, standing before these huge canvases, what did the spectator understand and feel? Instead of the picture explaining the story—as *Milizia* required in his time—it was necessary to read a page of history or chronicle or romance in order to understand what the picture was about. When the page had been read, and the meaning of the painting thus explained the beholder remained indifferent, because the painter's work had not awakened a spark of thought or emotion in the soul. Yet this was the thing the artist ought to have aimed at.

In short, historical painting is not a work for all artistic minds or temperaments. This is a very high class of art, to reach which requires extraordinary gifts, strengthened by profound study and indefatigable researches. When nature and education, however, have combined to make an artist fit for such lofty work, it would be stupid prejudice to discourage him. The art of a country will never abandon one of its most genial, most efficacious, and most educative manifestations. The triumphs of historical painting will never cease, since the future cannot be closed to what rises spontaneously from the human mind. Historical painting is as immortal as history, no more, no less. Naturally, since for writing good books and painting good pictures are required qualities not easily or frequently found.

SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

HYPNOTISM AND HUMBUG.

ERNEST HART, M.D.

Nineteenth Century, London, January.

II.*

AT the base of the brain is a complete circle of arteries, from which spring great numbers of small arterial vessels carrying a profuse blood supply throughout the whole mass, and capable of contraction in small tracts, so that small areas of the brain may, at any given moment, become bloodless, while other parts of the brain may at the same time become highly congested. Now, if the brain, or any part of it, be deprived or partially deprived of the circulation of blood through it, or if it be excessively congested and overloaded with blood, or if it be subjected to local pressure, the part of the brain so acted upon ceases to perform its functions. The brain's regularity, and the sanity and completeness of the thought which is one of the functions of its activity, depend upon the normal quantity of blood passing through all its parts, and the healthy quality of the blood so circulating. If we press upon the carotid arteries which pass up through the neck to form the arterial circle of Willis at the base of brain within the skull, we quickly produce insensibility. Thought is abolished, consciousness is lost; and if the pressure be continued all automatic actions of the body—such as the beating of the heart, breathing motions of the lungs, which maintain life, and which are controlled by the lower brain centres of ganglia—are quickly stopped, and death follows.

We have observed (where portions of the skull have been removed) that during sleep, the convoluted surface of the upper part of the brain, which in health and in the waking state is faintly pink, like a blushing cheek, becomes white and

* In the first part of this paper, published in last week's *Digest*, Dr. Hart shows that the hypnotic condition is entirely subjective; that it is independent of any passes, gestures, or any fluid emanating from the operator, as well as of any exercise of will-power on his part. He also refers to the complicated structure of the brain.

bloodless. It is in these upper convolutions that the will and directing power resides; so in sleep the will is abolished and consciousness fades gradually away as the blood is pressed out by the contraction of the arteries. The same effect is attainable by altering the quality of the blood passing through the brain, by the chloroform or other toxic substances. Though not conscious of the mechanism producing arterial contraction and bloodlessness, we are not altogether without control of it. Some possess marked control over it. I can generally put myself to sleep at any hour of the day, either in the library chair or in the brougham.

Now, a word regarding what is meant by reflex action. The nerves leading from the various organs to the brain convey swift messages to its various parts, which are answered by reflected waves of impulse. Tickle the soles of the feet, and you excite contraction of the toes, involuntary laughter, or perhaps only a shuddering and skin-contraction known as goose-skin. The irritation of the nerve end in the skin has carried a message to the involuntary or the voluntary ganglia of the brain, which has reflected back nerve-impulses contracting the muscles of the feet or the skin-muscles, or giving rise to associated ideas and laughter.

This ideomotor or sensory motor system of nerves can thus produce automatically and without the consciousness of the individual, a series of muscular contractions. And the coats of arteries are muscular and contractile under the influence of external stimuli, acting without the help of consciousness, or when consciousness is in abeyance. Let me give one more example of this, which completes the chain of phenomena in the natural brain and body which I adduce in explanation of the true as distinguished from the false, or falsely interpreted, phenomena of hypnotism, mesmerism, or electro-biology. When a hungry boy looks into a cookshop, he becomes aware of a watering of the mouth and a "gnawing" at the stomach. The brain has sent a message which has dilated the vessels around the salivary and gastric glands, increased the flow of blood through them and quickened their secretion. Here we have a purely subjective mental activity acting through a mechanism of which the boy is quite ignorant, and which he is unable to control, and producing that action on the vessels of dilatation and contraction which, as we have seen, is the essential condition of brain activity and the evolution of thought, which is related to the quickening or the abolition of consciousness, and to the activity or abeyance of functions in the will-centres and upper convolutions of the brain, as in its other centres of localization.

Here, then, we have something like a clue to the phenomena of hypnotism. The will may be easily abolished under the influence of imagination or sudden impression, even in animals the least imaginative and physically most restless and active. I take a cock from the barnyard, and notwithstanding his struggles and screams, place him quietly and firmly on a level board and draw a chalk line from his beak, which I have depressed until it touches the board, and he remains there motionless and firmly hypnotized. Rabbits, guineapigs and other animals may be readily hypnotized. Position, tactile impression, and possibly also mental impression, are the means used.

I come now to consider the subsequent conditions of the person who has submitted to any of the processes of hypnotization or mesmerism. The individual is reduced, more or less perfectly, to the state of a living automaton. The upper brain is more or less completely and regularly bloodless and its functions in abeyance. The will is abolished, suspended, or enfeebled. Sleep has been induced while the thought has been on the operator, and the suggestions which he makes or the directions which he gives are carried out without the intervention of the will of the subject, and more or less completely without his knowledge. He is an instrument on the keys of which the operator may play his own tune.

It may be asked, what are the added powers of clairvoyance,

prediction of future events, insight into hidden things, etc., often attributed to somnambulists and hypnotics, and so frequently employed as means of extorting money. The answer is given in one word—*Imposture!*

It is known that a hypnotic can be led to perform, under influence of suggestion, acts which are dangerous to himself and others, and which are in themselves criminal—to thief, to commit arson, or to attempt violence—and there is reason to believe that certain subjects can be made to receive a suggestion having in it a time element. Such a subject can be told, "On this day week, at a given time, you will return to the hypnotic state, go to a given place, steal such and such property, attack such and such a person, and you will not remember who gave you the direction."

There is a time-element in all nerve actions, and the operations of the brain. A person going to sleep at night says: "I will wake at six o'clock to-morrow morning, for I have to catch a train;" and he does it. This is a familiar example of a deferred suggestion, operating at a moment indicated several hours before. Ague chills are known to return at a certain hour every third or fourth day. The sensation of hunger is periodic according to habit of the hour of eating. The periodic chronometric and involuntary operation of the nervous system is imported into hypnotism.

ALTRUISTIC EFFECTS OF ELECTRIC POWER.

FREDERIC A. C. PERRINE, D.Sc.

Engineering Magazine, New York, January.

MANY million workmen feel the enslaving power of the modern methods of production; discuss it, seeking light; and some there are, readers of Ruskin, who feel despair. Others, seeing clearly, feel that Ruskin's best thoughts are being developed in spite of all hindrances. I quote from the *London Electrician*, Dec. 9, 1887:

Already, by means of turbines and pumps, the Rhone water is distributed, not only in Geneva, but to a considerable number of outlying communities. A great deal of this is used for the supply of mechanical energy in quantities varying from half horse-power to seventy horse-power, working no fewer than 175 motors within a radius of a mile and a quarter from the central station, and many of the motors are in the homes or workshops of the artisans themselves.

In the Genevan experiment, and others of a similar character, it only remains for the introduction of electricity with its greater susceptibility of sub-division, to carry the beneficent effect still further in the same direction, and as we see springing up around us on every side electric stations capable of distributing in the minutest quantities thousands of horse-power, we begin to see the possibility of the reintroduction of the home-manufacture, the individual workman throwing his soul and his genius into his work, and the man rising above the necessity of combining for fighting purposes.

It seems strange indeed if, when the introduction of power enslaves, its higher application should emancipate, and if Ruskin's antipathy to machinery should be dispelled by its higher refinements.

One of the first expressions that was given to the hope that this might be the effect of the electrical distribution of power, was in an address before the International Congress of Electricians at Paris, in 1881, when M. Louis Denayrouse earned the plaudits of the Assembly by the assertion that the introduction of electricity would tend to elevate the worker's position, and to destroy the great slave-dens of factories. Falling as it did upon the ears of many friends of St. Simon—they were the first to light the streets of Paris with electricity—the thought has been developed, till, to-day you will hardly find a man of electrical science, without a picture in his mind of a world rehabilitated through its agency.

The theory of the factory is that of the division of labor between the man and his machine, as well as between man and man, but the extreme of subdivision may coexist with pro-

duction on a comparatively minute scale and without loss of individuality. Its cause is the very natural and healthy desire for greater individual efficiency while its effect is an increased man-supporting power in the world. On the other hand, production on the large scale is of benefit mainly to the capitalist, who can make a dividend on a million and not on a hundred thousand; its means are great factories, and its effects are the loss of individuality of the worker and his consequent loss of interest in his work which is turned off in the easiest possible manner, the overcrowding in factories and tenements, and increased profits to the millionaire.

We are beginning to learn, in the older countries, that something must be given for peace and comfort, that Ruskin has found the fallacy that we have not lived, have only made progress. It is truly impossible, should we wish it, to blot out the past hundred years; the machinery is a fact never to be forgotten or destroyed. If there is to be aid for man, it is to be through it, and not in spite of it. It must not be that it gives the possibility only of a useless idleness, but as the years go on and bring their further development, it must bring strength to the weak and aid to the down-trodden. So we see it in its highest and latest advancement; had Ruskin possessed the power to see, and the faith to believe, the frantic regret for a life's work unheeded might have been spared him. His way is surely not the world's way, but the goal is one. Where he has called "halt" the halt is coming; art must live purer, and man purer, better, and happier, as he becomes more intelligent, discovers more wonderful machines, and learns to live not alone for himself, but for his weaker brother in the relaxed struggle.

RIVER VALLEYS.

II.—NORMAL DEVELOPMENT.*

RALPH S. TARR.

Geographical Magazine, New York, January.

AS has been said, rivers, on account of their long life, are subjected to innumerable accidents which affect the form of their valleys. It is difficult, therefore, to find good examples of the development of the various types of river valleys.

Florida presents an example of extremely young river systems. Great swamps and shallow lakes occupy the interior, and from them sluggish streams flow out to the sea. The rivers are striving to drain these swamps and establish definite valleys, while at the same time vegetation is tending to fill them. Owing to the fact that the streams carry practically no silt, and that their courses are embarrassed by thick vegetation, they are unable to cut away the barriers and drain the lakes and swamps. But to accomplish this object they have begun the task at their mouths and are slowly eating their way back into the interior. Thus the Caloosahatchee from the coast to Fort Thompson, a distance of fifty miles in a straight line, or one hundred as the river flows, has cut its channel so deep that it is occupied by tide water nearly the entire distance. The banks rise as steep bluffs from beneath the water to a height of about twelve feet above the water surface. At Fort Thompson the slope of the stream is increased and a series of rapids exists. It is at this point that the river is doing its chief work, and these rapids will slowly move inland, until the swamps are drained and the slope of the entire stream is reduced to a profile of equilibrium.

The development of rivers upon low-lying plains is very slow when compared with that of streams in plateaus or mountains, for one of the chief factors in the rate of river valley development is velocity, and velocity depends in a large measure upon slope. The stages of development will be in the main the same, but less accentuated. Therefore, in order to study the further stages in river development, it is well to transfer

* Part I. of this series of papers appeared in THE LITERARY DIGEST of Jan. 2, 1892. (Vol. IV., No. 9.)

our point of view to more elevated regions in order that we may see more striking examples. Again, low plains rarely remain such long enough for the development of river systems. They are either drowned beneath the ocean or raised above the sea still higher.

An interesting case of young drainage is that of the great plain of the Red River of the North. This is an old lake bed having a width of from twenty to fifty miles and a much greater length. It is a flat surface, sloping imperceptibly northward, as also from each side to its central line. The monotony is unrelieved, and everywhere one sees only the sky line, as if on the ocean. Upon this plain the Red River system has developed in large part, and it is still in its infancy. The river has cut a cañon-like channel from twenty to sixty feet deep in the soft silts, and the tributaries have cut similar channels. There are few or no strips of bottom-land, but the banks rise steeply on one side and by moderate slopes on the other to the plain which then stretches nearly level ten to twenty-five miles from the river. Between the drainage lines, areas, often five to fifteen miles wide, remain unmarked by any watercourses. On these very gently arched undrained plains there are numerous quite large and shallow lakes and swamps, sometimes several miles in extent. Here is a constructional geographic form with many of the original inequalities still remaining, and the entire area but slightly scored by drainage. The cañon and lake stages exist, but waterfalls are absent, probably because of the uniformity in character of the sediment through which the streams have cut.

As development proceeds, other branches grow and gradually take possession of the undrained tracts, until finally every drop of water which falls upon the surface finds a way prepared for its escape to the sea. Most rivers have reached this stage, and cases of original immature development, such as that just described, are rare.

Of truly old rivers, none is known to me. They may not exist. The time occupied by maturity is immeasurably great when compared with the previous history of the river. To become old, rivers must first wear away their valley sides and reduce the drainage area to a base level. All streams are striving to reach this end, but none seem to have reached it.

PROFESSOR PENCK'S PROPOSED MAP OF THE WORLD.

H. HABENICHT.

Ausland, Stuttgart, No. 1, 1892.

ATENTION has been attracted by the project of Professor Penck, of Vienna, for the production, upon a uniform plan, of a working map of the world, the scale to be 1 : 1,000,000, and each leaf or section to be a trapezium, covering one degree of latitude and one of longitude. Professor Penck broached it at the International Congress of Geographers, at Bern in August, 1891. The idea is strikingly beautiful, good, and useful, and has been approved almost unanimously. Hitherto it has been opposed from only one point of view: the opinion has been expressed that it is not capable of practical execution.

It is admitted that at present the number of well-disciplined workers, qualified to make such an undertaking at once good in execution and in keeping with the requirements of the subject, is inadequate. Besides, there are large portions of the earth's surface which for a long time have remained undeveloped, cartographically speaking, and which are not yet ripe for an enterprise so laborious and costly, and requiring so much time for fulfillment. But every civilized people needs general maps of its own country and colonies. The need is served by the State and by private individuals, and there are constantly appearing new maps of all countries, drawn to various scales and in different styles. Should it not be possible to enlist portions of the ability that all nations afford, for the promotion of a great general purpose and the preparation of a uniformly-

planned work? The European countries and many of their colonies, like the East Indies, Algeria, Senegambia, the Cape regions, and large parts of Australia and Canada, as well as the United States, Japan, etc., are ready for the Penck project.

As a matter of course, many decades would be necessary to bring it to completion, and then it would need to be revised, and a considerable number of persons would have to be kept at work making corrections. It would be desirable to take up first those regions that afford sufficient material, and from which the demand for such a map would naturally come. Labors upon interior Africa and Australia could be deferred for decades. It seems to me indispensable that each person in charge of any division shall be schooled for his duties by being required to conform to a uniform model; and, in all cases where possible, it would be well to have the collaborators subject to personal direction. Again, a practical plan of selection must be matured for the choice of all matter for the map, and there must be observance of the art of scientific editing and scientific preparation touching all material for places, roads, and the like. As concerns all these things I see no insurmountable difficulties. Respecting mechanical execution, I suggest that the lithographing process be used, and that brown be the prevailing color. As for arrangement of matter and drawing, the four Vogel maps of the European countries in Stieler's Hand Atlas, might be taken as models. For us Germans, for example, like maps of our colonies would be very desirable.

I take this occasion to somewhat extend Penck's idea. I wish to emphasize the importance of striving for greater uniformity of scale and style in all maps. What cartographer has not had disagreeable experiences in consequence of the great differences of scale in maps similar to each other in other respects? There ought to be a decided effort to secure greater uniformity as far as concerns geographical standards of measurements of length and height, the prime meridian, etc.

It is to be hoped that the impulse which Professor Penck has given to the idea of international and harmonious coöperation among scientific cartographers will not be without results, but will bear excellent fruits in one direction or another. It ought to enlist the interest, encouragement, and practical support of all his contemporaries. A valuable purpose to be advanced by the inauguration of the Penck project will be that of disciplining a portion of the cartographers of all countries toward adopting uniform standards and methods.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF AMERICAN INDUSTRIES SINCE COLUMBUS.

XII.—MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—THE PIANO-FORTE.

DANIEL SPILLANE.

Popular Science Monthly, New York, February.

IN treating of the evolution of the piano-forte, the "household orchestra" of the people, a little attention must be claimed for its precursors. The harp, one of the most ancient of these, may be traced back in Egyptian history to an indefinite period before Christ. The lyre, a relative form of harp, was also much used in Assyria and Egypt. Ancient sculptures found in Keonyunjik, Assyria, now in the British Museum, show two lyres with figures, which further demonstrate the great antiquity of the instrument.

The dulcimer, which of all musical instruments is nearest to the piano, has likewise been traced into the dim recesses of history, and was known, perhaps, as early as the harp. Passing over centuries, we come to the next major development of the idea—the introduction of finger-keys in the organ, which were in the beginning struck with the clinched fist. Guido is said to have first applied them.

The first stringed instrument with finger-keys was the clavictherium, or clavitherium, which the Italians produced about the thirteenth century. This was a form of harp with gut strings, in which a keyboard was employed with finger keys to

move the leather plectra, for plucking the strings in lieu of the fingers.

The clavichord, an instrument used up to a recent date, came into existence about the same time as the foregoing, and was another step toward the piano. These instruments derived their names from *clavis*, a key. Gut strings were set aside for wires, which were thrown into musical vibrations by a *tangent*, moved by a key, thus forming a rude anticipation of the first piano-action mechanism. Sebastian Bach used the instrument in his home for purposes of inspiration and practice, while Mozart is said to have carried one on his musical journeys. Beethoven was also partial to the instrument. It had many advantages over the harpsichord, the only popular instrument of the Mozart and Bach era. For instance, it was possible to produce rude *piano e forte* effects—which results, first clearly attained in the piano, gave it its name—while it had the faculty of action repetition, and a pleasing attribute of being able to simulate human feeling (*sic*), such as a violinist or a vocalist can produce by sliding from interval to interval. As compared with the piano, however, or even the improved harpsichord of the last century, it was a mere toy.

The virginal and spinet, both forms of the clavictherium, came next. In these instruments brass wire strings were used. Instead of a leathern plectrum for plucking the strings, a piece of crow-quill attached to a "jack" was operated by a finger-key.

The piano-forte was invented by Bartholomæo Cristofori, a harpsichord-maker of Padua, Italy, who exhibited four instruments in 1709. The honor was formerly claimed for Marius, a French maker, who produced a piano in 1716; while German writers maintained that Schroeter, of Dresden, was the initiator of the instrument. The earliest date ascribed to the latter's achievement is 1711. During the present century an Italian document was discovered, written by Marchese Scipione Maffei, a Florentine scholar, in 1711, which testifies to Cristofori's exhibition in 1709, and is accompanied by a diagram of his action principle, employing hammers, which constituted the chief difference between the harpsichord and the piano.

From Cristofori's time to 1760 all the piano-fortes were made in the form of "grands," but very diminutive as compared to those of our time. Square pianos were introduced in London by Zumpe, a German workman, and immediately found favor by their portable appearance and pleasant touch.

John Broadwood, of London, was instrumental in introducing the action at present known as the "English grand action." John Geib, a German, patented in 1786 the "grasshopper" action, which held a leading place in England and the United States up to 1840. William Southwell, of Dublin, first successfully solved the problem of an upright piano, in 1807. The first notable attempt to introduce iron into the manufacture of pianos occurred in this country in 1800, when J. Isaac Hawkins, of Philadelphia, manufactured uprights with iron backs, on which the sounding-boards were adjusted.

In 1829, twenty-five hundred pianos were made in America. Loud Brothers, Philadelphia, were the leading makers—a position assumed by Chickering & Mackay, toward 1840, Babcock, who patented his skeleton iron plate in 1825, moved to Philadelphia in 1830. In 1840, Mr. Chickering introduced his full solid cast-iron plate for squares, and carried it into grands in 1842. Chickering's "circular scale" for squares followed the full metal plate, and led to the system of "overstringing" now in general use in this country.

Steinway & Sons took up the idea of overstringing in its crude stages a few years later, applied it successfully, and thus effected a remarkable improvement in the stringing, now accepted everywhere. It was awarded the gold medal of the American Institute in 1855.

In 1880 there were in the United States 174 establishments manufacturing pianos, the capital invested therein was \$9,869,577, and the value of the product turned out \$12,264,521.

RELIGIOUS.

THE RELIGIONS OF THE FUTURE.

JAMES DARMESTETER.

II.*

Revue Bleue, Paris, January 9.

PROPHETISM will come neither to found a new religion nor to convert the world to Judaism. How could it erect new altars, create new rites and new myths, when it desires to teach men to do without altars, rites, and myths? As to Judaism, if it has a right to exist as depositary and guardian of the Bible, it is a religion shut up to rites, and which can neither live if it abandon rites, nor propagate itself if it preserve them.

The rôle and mission of Prophetism is, then, not to add to the number of religions and priesthoods, but to vivify the two religions which to-day struggle with each other for possession of France, and to-morrow will divide it between them in peace—the religion of science and that of Christ. For it matters little for the future that there be a unity of forms and creeds. Such unity is naught but the dream of imbecile enthusiasts for exterior conformity—the Torquemadas and the Pobiédonos-vets. For peace and the work of the world it is necessary to have, beneath a free and picturesque opposition of forms, such a communion of spirit that the churches may no longer be separated by anathemas, but march forward, under flags in friendly rivalry, to the defeat of misery, of vice, and of sorrow.

Now, of the forces bequeathed by the past, Prophetism is the only one which can speak to both religions, by making out of two sects one religion of progress. It alone can restore to the Church the breath of the future, by restoring to it the meaning of the formulas which it has lost sight of; it alone can give science the power of moral expression which it lacks. The reason of this is that the letter of the Prophets is in the Church, and their spirit in science.

Their spirit is in the modern soul. It matters little that they spoke in the name of a God, Jehovah, and that the modern age speaks in the name of human thought. For their Jehovah was but the apotheosis of the human soul, their own conscience projected to heaven. They loved all that we love, and nothing in their ideal is opposed to our reason or to our conscience. They installed in heaven a God who desires neither altars, nor burnt sacrifices, nor canticles, but that "judgment run down as waters and righteousness as a mighty stream."† They made right a force, ideas a fact, in the presence of which every other fact is confounded. By virtue of believing in justice they made it march forward in history. They had a cry of pity for all the unfortunate, of vengeance for all oppressors, of peace and alliance with all peoples. They did not say to the world: this world is worth nothing. They said to man: the world is good, and thou also be good, be just, be pure. They said to the rich: thou shalt not withhold the wages of the workman; to the judges: thou shalt punish without humiliating; to the wise man: thou art responsible for the soul of the people; and they have taught more than one of them how to live and to die for the right, without hope of compensation hereafter.

These Prophets taught the peoples that, without an ideal, the future stands before them covered with rags; that the ideal alone bestows life; and that the ideal is not the glory of the conqueror, nor riches, nor power, but to raise, like a light in the midst of the nations, the example of better laws and a loftier soul. In fine, they have thrown over the future, above the storms of the present, the rainbow of an immense hope; a radiant vision of a better humanity, freer from evil and from death, which will know neither war nor iniquitous judges;

where divine science will fill the earth as the waters cover the bottom of the sea, and where mothers will no longer bring forth children to die suddenly. The dreams of Prophets are to-day the dreams of savans.

The spirit of Prophetism is in science, but without the knowledge of the latter and without a voice; for the spirit is naught of itself and works only by the magic of the word which expresses it: at the beginning is always the Word. Now, the word of these old Prophets, while it is the oldest, is also the youngest; and the new age has not yet found, either in its philosophers or in its moralists, in its poets, or even in its manuals of morality, words which have a magic power like those of these men of old; for they have concentrated in their words all the tyrannies of conscience and of the ideal.

The day when the Church catholic—by a bold step which it can take, without contradicting itself, since it has only to turn back to its source—shall put in the mouth of Christ the words of the Prophets, it will get a new lease of life and take, with a strong hand, a part in the direction of the future. Although life in the Church seems fading away, it is still the only organized force of the West, its heart, of which the beats would be felt to the ends of the earth, if only rejuvenated blood should beat in it. In this unique centre, whence the word obeyed sets out to run its course even yet, in a society out of conceit with and hostile to it, as soon as a word of good will comes from it, a thrill of filial attention runs through all Europe, whether it be Roman Catholic, Protestant, or infidel.

Christianity received the formulas of the Prophets, but has made these formulas of no effect by calling them metaphors; will it learn their true meaning? Thou camest to fulfill the Prophets: wilt thou fulfill them?

If the Church fails to avail itself of its good fortune; if, in the name of an immutability which is but a fiction of dogma that all its history since its first hour belies, it opposes the summons of the future with a *Non possumus*, the necessary work will be done otherwise and more laboriously: the profit that the spirit of the future might have drawn from that admirable instrument of unity and propaganda will be lost to the work, and the scientific sect will have to take charge of the world, alone.

THE STUNDISTS OF RUSSIA.

Christliche Welt, Leipzig, December.

FOR two hundred years and more Russia has been the breeding place of a host of sects, large and small. Notwithstanding the policy of uniformity which, according to the ideal of Czar Nicholas, aims to establish "one Czar, one tongue, and one Church for all the Russians," the "Rascol," or religious schism has prospered and grown. The history of this dissent can be understood only as the outcome of a number of peculiar social and religious factors and forces. It is the peasantry who in nearly each and every case constitute these schismatic congregations. In reality there is no middle class in Russia. Society is divided between the nobility and the peasants. The trades and businesses are recruited from the ranks of the peasants. In harmony with this state of affairs is the further fact that the organization of religious dissent has never been on the basis of doctrinal difference. The present growth of religious schisms, especially the development of the Stundist movement, can be rationally explained only when the social effects of the emancipation of the serfs is taken into consideration. By this act several million servants, practically slaves, became freedmen, who, when delivered from the oppression of superiors, were also at the same time compelled to do their own thinking, provide for their own support, and manage their own affairs. Of the movements, more or less directly resulting from this social revolution, that of the Stundists is the most important. Their name points to a German origin, and the outward impetus to the organization of the communion came from the

* Part I. in LITERARY DIGEST, Vol. IV., p. 350.

† Amos v : 24.

German colonists of Southern Russia, although the Stundists, to a man, are Russians. These colonists of the Southern Steppes were accustomed to hold meetings called "*Stunden*," or "hours" for Bible study, devotion, and prayer. To them first the name Stundists was given as a term of reproach. But these Germans were industrious and sober, and it was this material prosperity, and not their piety, that was the first and leading impulse given for the Stundist agitation among the Russian farmers. The more sober-minded recognized the necessity of a reformation in principles and morals as an absolute prerequisite to success and prosperity. And in this historic origin of the movement lies the explanation of its character. The Stundists' agitation is, to all intents and purposes, a movement aiming at a betterment of the morals and life of the Russian peasant. It has assumed a religious phase in so far as this reformation of life must proceed from the regeneration of the heart. As a result the Stundists are a sober, industrious, honest people, and are thus distinguished from the common mass of Russian peasants. The object was originally anything rather than a rupture with the State church. It was to be a moral reformation within the Orthodox Church; but in recent years the Stundists have been compelled, chiefly by the persecution of the Czar and the Holy Synod, to break with the State church.

Testimony as to the high moral character of the Stundists can be secured from unprejudiced sources. A representative witness recently wrote: "All who know the Stundists regard them as honest, sober, respectable, industrious people, the very pick among the peasantry. They are a work-loving people, do not steal, do not become intoxicated, do not lie, do not slander, and in general conduct themselves as true Christians. Their family life is unblamable. They use intoxicants only for medical purposes." The bearing of this last sentence can be seen when it is remembered that the intemperance of the Russian peasants is beyond description. The late Archbishop of Odessa, Nicanor, a few months ago, was compelled to issue a public manifesto against the drink-devil of the Russian peasants, and, in it, called attention to the sober lives of the hated Stundists. A prominent medical journal published in St. Petersburg, lately stated that it was the habit of many Russian peasants to get drunk on *Vodka*, and remain so for weeks without sobering up even for an hour. "The curse of this intoxicant," it states in conclusion, "is more terrible than the dire results of syphilis." Against this general intemperance of the Russian peasantry the Stundist movement is a popular protest. Even the public press, notwithstanding the strict censorship, cannot but praise these simple-hearted but noble people. After reporting a Stundist trial, a prominent Russian journal added: "These people, who read the Scriptures and endeavor to conform to their precepts; these people who seek for the truth and are not satisfied with the formalism of religious ceremonies; these honest, sober, diligent folks who perform all their duties to the State and to society—these are held charged with being culprits! Indeed, hearing the testimony from the lips of these accused is like leaving a foul atmosphere and entering the air of the sweet-scented and aroma-filled Southern Steppe."

The Stundist movement originated in the village of Osnowa, near Kief. The exact date is not settled, but the first Stundist trial took place in 1867, and Stundist meetings were reported in 1865. The two leading men were Onistshenks and Michail Ratushiuj, both common day laborers. The movement has spread with wonderful rapidity. The Russian papers of 1877 reported then a membership of 300,000, and in 1881 a membership of 400,000. A careful estimate can claim fully one million adherents at present. Pastor Dalton, who has been a Protestant preacher in St. Petersburg for many years, in a work on the "Church of Russia," just published, claims two millions for the Stundists. The Established Church has appointed regular missionaries to work among the Stundists

and bring back the "heretics" to the Mother Church. The result has been a dismal failure, and that for no other reason than that the Stundists are morally, intellectually, and religiously by far the superiors of their oppressors. These methods having failed, blind brute force is being applied at the demand of the ecclesiastical authorities. One of the clearest lessons of history is that the blood of the martyr has been the seed of the Church. The same is proving to be true in the case of the Stundists also. Reliable reports state that the movement is spreading as never before.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE HORRORS OF SPORT.

LADY FLORENCE DIXIE.

Westminster Review, London, January.

"SPORT" is horrible! I say it advisedly. I speak with the matured experience of one who has seen and taken part in sport of many and varied kinds, in many and various parts of the world. I can handle gun and rifle as well and efficiently as most "sporting folk," and few women, and not many men, have indulged in a tithe of the shooting and hunting in which I have been engaged both at home and during expeditions and travels in far-away lands. It is not, therefore, as a novice that I take up my pen to record why I, whom some have called a "female Nimrod," have come to regard with absolute loathing and detestation, any sort or kind or form of sport, which in any way is produced by the suffering of animals. Many a keen sportsman, searching his heart, will acknowledge that, at times, a feeling of self-reproach has shot through him as he stood by the dying victim of his skill. I know that it has confronted me many and many a time. I have bent over my fallen game, the result, alas! of too good a shot. I have seen the beautiful eye of the deer and its different kind glaze and grow dim, as the bright life my shot had arrested in its happy course, sped onward into the unknown; I have ended, with the sharp, yet merciful knife, the dying sufferings of the poor beast who had never harmed me, yet, whom I had laid low under the veil of sport; I have seen the terror-stricken orb of the red deer, dark, full of tears, glaring at me with mute reproach, as it sobbed its life away, and that same look I have seen in the eyes of the glorious-orbed guanaco of Patagonia, the timid, gentle gazelle, the graceful and beautiful koodoo, spring-bock, etc., of South Africa, seemingly, as it were, reproaching me for thus lightly taking the life I could never bring back. So, too, I have witnessed the angry, defiant glare of the wild beast's fading sight, as death, fast coming, deprived him of the power to wreak his vengeance on the human aggressor before him. And I say this: The memory of those scenes brings no pleasure to my mind. On the contrary, it haunts me with a huge reproach, and I find I never had done those deeds of skill—and cruelty.

It is a remnant of barbarism in our natures that we should take pleasure in displaying our skill on living animals. Deer-stalking is, no doubt, a healthy and exhilarating exercise, requiring skill, stamina, a clear sight, and a steady hand. Yet the last act in a successful stalk is, if we come to think about it, disgusting and brutal. In close proximity to us we see a lordly animal, happy, peaceful, and enjoying fully the gift of life. We draw a trigger, and, if we do not miss, we wound or kill. Happy it is, if it is the latter. More often than not, it is the former; and then, if limbs are not broken, a fierce tracking ensues, resulting sometimes in the death of the beast, sometimes in its loss, and, as a consequence, many an hour of torture ere death closes its sufferings. Yet thousands are spent yearly on deer forests, and the pœan of animal woe that goes up therefrom throughout the stalking season expends itself year after year unheard, unfelt, unthought of, amidst the throng of men.

I have ridden to hounds over many a well-fought field, yet

even in the days when I did not scruple to join in this animal torture, the death of a gallant fox always affected me unpleasantly, and reproach knocked at my heart louder and louder each time, and I have asked myself, "Cannot we have sport without cruelty?"

Assuredly we can. Well-laid drags, tracked by experts would test the mettle both of hounds, and riders to hounds, but then a terrified, palpitating, fleeing life would not be struggling ahead and so the idea is not pleasing to those who find pleasure in blood.

Much of this barbarous taste and callous indifference to the sufferings of animals is bred with our childhood and upbringing. Youth, especially of the male sex, is taught to regard shooting and hunting as manly accomplishments, without which man is regarded rather as a nincompoop than otherwise. Savagedom still dominates us in a great degree.

A higher education and civilization will teach us to despise amusements which are purchased at the expense of sufferings to animals. Kindness and our duty to animals should form part of the curriculum of our educational institutions; and, as we have framed laws for the protection of domesticated animals, so it is high time that the machinery of the law be put in force to do away with the torture of wild animals, which, under the name of "Sport," we daily immolate upon the altar of suffering, breeding and preserving them merely for the gratification of the still lingering savage instinct which delights in taking life.

PLEASURE.

SIR HERBERT MAXWELL, BART.

Blackwood's Magazine, Edinburgh, January.

RIGHTLY understood, pleasure is the chief object of all human government—the art namely of making people pleased or happy; and it would not be less rational to condemn religion because of the cruelties that have been inflicted in its name, or art, because some good pictures have an immoral tendency, than to inveigh against pleasure because some people pursue it selfishly, or find it in unworthy objects. *Ὁφθαλμοὶ χαίρειν.* To enjoy rightly is one of the surest precepts of human happiness, and it is difficult for a layman to put his finger on any denunciation of pleasure, as such, in Old or New Testament. There is something of insincerity, something unmanly, in the conventional attitude assumed towards pleasure by professing Christians. We are constantly seeking it, yet we express abhorrence of pleasure-seekers, we profess to despise it, yet the whole effort of the nation is to obtain it.

This contradiction of profession and practice, arises in part from sheer hypocrisy, in part from imperfectly understanding the true nature of pleasure. Christians, it is true, are told to rejoice when men shall speak evil of them and persecute them, and this seems sometimes to be interpreted as an injunction to make themselves so ungenial and disagreeable, as to bring upon themselves the natural consequences of being disliked. But even such martyrs are not called on to resign all idea of pleasure for evermore; the enjoyment is postponed, "for great, is their reward in heaven."

Thorough though our persuasion may be, that ours is no continuing city, and that we are on the way to a better world, there is no merit in making our journey thither uncomfortable.

What is the aim of all philanthropy, but pleasure in the present? What is the promise of every religion, but pleasure in the future? With what consistency can the honest believer undervalue pleasure when the Psalmist declares that "At the Lord's right hand are pleasures for evermore"?

If, then, pleasure is a good and right thing, and therefore worth taking some trouble to secure, it is not wasting time to consider its true nature, and remark upon some of the common hindrances to its attainment, and to point out the common neglect of some of its purest sources.

Pleasure, then, in the full meaning of enjoyment or delight,

is indeed one of the most difficult subjects that can be submitted to analysis. Seek and ye shall *not* find it, unless your search is wisely directed. Often it eludes the most elaborate plans and costly preparations for its capture. Equally often it springs out unawares upon the way-farer, when he is least looking for it, meets him with frankest countenance when its presence would be least suspected. Thus the ordinary scheme of social entertainment is devised to encourage that most precious of all earthly joys—congenial intercourse, and the guests come away wearied, while a chance meeting on a railway, or even in a dentist's waiting-room may fill the heart with gladness. The fact is, elaborate preparations are more likely to scare than to secure pleasure. In the expressive words of Mr. Dallas: "Pleasure seldom gives note of her coming. She comes like an angel, unseen, unheard, unknown; and not 'till she is gone, or parting from us, are our eyes open to what we have enjoyed."

The nature of the object sought is not in itself of the essence of pleasure. There is, perhaps, no device of ease more consummately designed for its purpose than a modern bed. Yet to the bed-ridden what is this bed but Gehenna?

Again, to the student—the genuine *helluo librorum*—books are all in all. How can one remain insensible to books: a source of pleasure? Nevertheless, not to mention the school-boy, in whose eyes books are but elaborate obstacles to the enjoyment of life, there are thousands and tens of thousands of educated men who prefer the scribbling of daily journalists to the treasures of literature, because desire, the gratification of which confers pleasure, has not been born in them.

In fact, there is no such thing as objective pleasure; pleasure is a harmony, a fitting together, a fitting of an external object with a mood or want within ourselves. It is, to put it plainly, the fulfillment of desire, the gratification of an appetite, not necessarily ignoble. In short, as Suckling says—

" 'Tis not the meat, but 'tis the appetite
Makes eating a delight."

As Goethe said of beauty so it may be said of pleasure: It is a primeval phenomenon that eludes definition—a radiance shed from the presence of Him at whose right hand there are pleasures for evermore. The source of which though we may speculate about it, we can never know. This much, however, it is in our power to do; seeing that pleasure is a sensation arising from the fitting of fulfillment to desire, and of condition to mood, we can encourage those desires and train those moods which conduce to the purest gratification.

No pursuit perhaps confers as much pleasure as natural science. The pleasure of expanding knowledge has a boundless field for its gratification, and proof of the enduring quality of pleasure derived from knowledge of physical science may be had in the fact that no one is ever known to tire of it, or to fail in deriving pleasure from every new discovery.

All this fund of exquisite pleasures so generally neglected may be drawn on by multitudes who spend their lives in the pursuit of pleasure by methods which experience shows them fail of the desired end. And what is true of Science is no less true of Art.

TRUE HEROISM.—Laura L. Randolph, M.D., in the *Chiron* for January, says: True heroism dares to speak the truth, however unpopular it may be, is always brave and hospitable, giving what it has freely, without apology for what it has not, or for the lack of environments that satisfy the refined and fastidious tastes of cultured acquaintances. The great soul feels the littleness of common life, dwells within an atmosphere of its own, and smiles at the strife of its fellows for superiority in athletic sports, boating, driving, fishing, baseball; in wine and elegance of attire; as well as at the foolishness and folly of women, who are too apt to measure character by the garments worn, rather than the value of the wearer. Woman is everywhere a heroine, both by nature and necessity.

Books.

CRUSHED, YET CONQUERING; A Story of Constance and Bohemia. By the Author of the "Spanish Brothers," etc. Cloth, 12mo, pp 584. London: Religious Tract Society. New York and Chicago: Fleming H. Revell Co., sole agents.

[The three classes of literature most extensively issued from the modern press are religious and historical works and fiction, and a work which has all the charm of Scott's tales of chivalry, which has for its central figure one of the most conspicuous and revered names in the history of the Christian Church, and which at the same time treats the historical facts with a care and exactitude such as is possible only to an author familiar with the tests of modern historical criticism, can hardly fail to command an enormous circle of readers. Such a work is "Crushed, Yet Conquering," a tale of chivalry in which the central and all-pervading figure is John Huss.

Our first glimpse of Huss is before the Council at Constance, and the story of the foredoomed and faithful martyr, of the faithless Kaiser who guaranteed him safe conduct, and of the infamous Council which had drafted his condemnation even before he had been brought to trial, and the whole proceedings of the Council down to the unfrocking of the noble martyr, and his immolation at the stake is told with a dramatic force which no fiction could heighten.

The chief character or hero of the story which forms the setting for the thrilling narrative of the central figure, is Hubert Bohun, a son of Sir Hubert Bohun, an English knight who had married a French lady. Hubert is introduced as an orphan of six years old when he becomes the ward of the Bishop of Arras. Brought up at the University of Paris, his daring and reckless spirits render him the terror of the doctors, until some one of his more heinous offenses is charged against another student, when Hubert confesses, and so wins on the Chancellor, the celebrated Gerson, by his manly demeanor, that the latter paid the fine he had himself imposed, and attached Hubert to him by a depth of sentiment, which led to Hubert's complete reformation and to his devotion to his studies. The Chancellor was the life and soul of the Great Council at Constance, and Hubert attending him as secretary was greatly impressed with the noble bearing of Huss, shocked and indignant at his treatment by the Council and grievously pained to observe that his great ideal, the Chancellor, did not interpose to secure Huss a fair and impartial trial. After Huss's martyrdom, Hubert left the Chancellor, and entered the service of the Knight of Chlum, who made so noble an appearance in Constance standing by the martyr when all else forsook him.

The story then shifts to Bohemia where we are presented with graphic pictures of the result of Huss's teachings and martyrdom, and of the gallant stand of the Bohemians for civil and religious freedom, against the invasions of the Crusaders whom the Pope summoned for their annihilation. Of course Hubert wins his spurs in the cause of freedom, and equally of course there is a fair maiden at whose feet he lays them down.

A short extract from the account of Huss's trial will suffice to indicate the author's style and treatment.]

MUCH to Hubert's relief, the proceedings were soon interrupted by the entrance of the Kaiser and his nobles. "He will see fair play, as he promised," thought Hubert. Rising from his seat for a moment, like the rest, to do him reverence, he caught a glimpse of the stately imperial head, with its halo of golden hair, as Sigismund advanced to the throne prepared for him at the upper end of the hall. He saw also the faces of some of his suite, and recognized among them, with pleasure, Duba and Chlum. He could not see, however, what others did not fail to note, the look of trouble and perplexity on the commanding brow of Sigismund. For once those terrible eyes were fain to quail; they rested anywhere or upon anything rather than upon the poor priest who stood fettered before him.

Just then an article was being read purporting that the accused had asserted that material bread remained upon the altar after the consecration of the Host; in fact, that he denied the doctrine of Transubstantiation.

Hubert listened eagerly for his answer. This would be a heresy indeed! "I have not done so," said he, and he added an explicit declaration of his belief, which was that of all, or nearly all, of his contemporaries. "But," he said, "it is true that I have called the Host, even after consecration by the name of bread, for Christ calls himself the living bread that came down from heaven.

Then the great Cardinal of Cambray, Pierre d'Ailly—"The Hammer of Heretics"—stepped into the arena to measure swords with the Bohemian "Realist." "Dost thou not believe in the *Universalis à parte rei*?" asked he. "Then it is impossible for thee to hold aright the doctrine of Transubstantiation.

Hubert was all attention now. These scholastic disputes were familiar ground to him, and highly interesting. To the accused, apparently, they were equally familiar; for he took up the challenge with promptness and dexterity. "Transubstantiation," said he "is a perpetual miracle, and therefore exempt from logical forms."

A rejoinder was made, and the argument went on. John Huss soon proved that he could wield as deftly as any man, the well-tempered blade of scholastic logic. That acute and subtle intellect for which even his enemies gave him credit, enabled him to hold his own not only against the Cardinal but against the whole assembly; for every one in turn assailed him, until an honest Englishman closed the discussion with English common sense and fairness: "What is the use of all this irrelevant matter? He thinks aright concerning the Sacrament of the Altar." This was so far a victory for the accused, but what, on such a stage, could victory avail him? In a sense it was even worse for him than defeat—it exasperated his enemies. . . .

Other accusations followed, and other replies. Hours went by, and still the tide of talk rolled on. At last Hubert's attention flagged. In that crowded hall the heat was stifling; and more than once he was half asleep when his lord's command to him to write down something roused him up again.

Still, one thing did not fail to strike him, the continual appeal of the accused to the Holy Scriptures. This came back, again and again, like the keynote of a melody. He might play with the keenly-tempered weapons of the schools; but it was with this sword—the sword of the Spirit—that he fought the battle of life and death.

But at last something was said which wakened Hubert up completely. It was laid to the charge of the prisoner that he had expressed a doubt as to the damnation of the great English heretic, John Wickliffe. Heretic he was, and that a great one, thought Hubert with a sigh, yet still he was my brave father's friend, and if there is any man on earth bold enough to say a word for him, I would like to hear it!

The voice of the accused rang through the crowded hall: "I said not whether John Wickliffe was saved or lost. This I said, that *I would willingly have my soul with his!*"

A shout of insulting laughter which even the presence of the Kaiser could not restrain, greeted the dauntless words. Perhaps it was not mockery alone, but fierce exultation. Let this man who would that his soul were with Wickliffe's, take the doom that he had earned! . . .

At last the lateness of the hour obliged the Assembly to break up, and orders were given to the guards to lead the prisoner away.

Even this was not the end. D'Ailly rose and demanded that he should be brought back. Back again came the fettered feet weary enough by this time. Having first taken care that the attention of the Kaiser should be fully aroused, D'Ailly began: "John Huss, I have heard you say that if you had not come to Constance of your own free will neither the Kaiser nor the King of Bohemia could have brought you hither."

"Reverend father, this indeed I said, that there were many lords in Bohemia who wished me well; and they could have so kept me that no person, not even the Kaiser nor the King of Bohemia could have constrained me to come hither."

"Do you hear the audacity of this man," cried D'Ailly, crimson with rage.

A fierce murmur ran through the Assembly, and the Kaiser's brow gathered thunder. But a noble from his own suite stepped forward, and stood undaunted between the angry monarch and the furious Council. It was that good knight and true, John of Chlum.

"John Huss speaks truth," said he, "and truth it is. I am the least of the barons of Bohemia, yet would I have kept him in safety a whole year against King and Kaiser. What, then, would those have done who are far mightier than I, whose fortresses are impregnable?"

NEW FRAGMENTS. By John Tyndall, F.R.S. Cloth, 12mo, pp. 497. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1892.

[This latest published volume of Tyndall's works is a collection of lectures, essays, biographies, critical notices, personal reminiscences, and jottings of Alpine travel—fifteen papers in all, including a criticism of Goethe's *Farbenlehre*, sketches of Count Rumford, Louis Pasteur, and Thomas Young; essays on the Sabbath, on Atoms, Molecules, and Ether Waves, on the Rainbow and its Congeners, the Origin, Propagation, and Prevention of Phthisis, etc., etc. Professor Tyndall's scientific writings will be generally familiar to the readers of the *Digest*, so we content ourselves with the presentation of a few characteristic, running comments from his address on "The Sabbath."]

WITH terrible jolts and oscillations the religious life of the world has run down the "ringing grooves of change." A smoother route may have been undiscoverable. At all events it was undiscovered. Some years ago I found myself in a discussion with a friend who entertained the notion that the general tendency of things in this

world is towards equilibrium, the result of which would be peace and blessedness to the human race. My notion was that equilibrium meant, not peace and blessedness, but death. No motive power is to be got from heat save during its *fall* from a higher to a lower temperature, as no power is to be got from water save during its fall from a higher to a lower level. Thus, also, life consists, not in equilibrium, but in the passage towards equilibrium. The passage often involves a fight. Every natural growth is more or less of a struggle with other growths in which the fittest survive. In times of strife and commotion we may long for peace; but knowledge and progress are the fruits of action. Some are, and must be, wiser than the rest; and the enunciation of a thought in advance of the moment provokes dissent or evokes approval, and thus promotes action. The thought may be unwise; but it is only by discussion, checked by experience, that its value can be determined. Discussion, therefore, is one of the motive powers of life.

Still, one can hardly look without despair on the passions excited, and the energies wasted over questions which, after ages of strife, are shown to be mere fatuity and foolishness. Thus the theses which shook the world during the first centuries of the Christian era have, for the most part, shrunk into nothingness. It may, however, be that the human mind could not be found fitted to pronounce judgment on a controversy otherwise than by wading through it.

Science, which is the logic of nature, demands proportion between the house and its foundation. Theology sometimes builds weighty structures on a doubtful base. The tenet of Sabbath observance is an illustration. With regard to the time when the obligation to keep the Sabbath was imposed, and the reasons for its imposition, there are grave differences of opinion between learned and pious men. Some affirm that it was instituted at the Creation in remembrance of the rest of God. Others allege that it was imposed after the departure of the Israelites from Egypt, and in memory of that departure.

With regard to the alleged "proofs" that Sunday was introduced as a substitute for Saturday, and that its observance is binding upon Christians, as their Sabbath was upon the Jews, I can only say that those which I have seen are of the flimsiest and vaguest character. Outside the bounds of theology no one would think of applying the term "proofs" to the evidence adduced for the change; and yet on this pivot, it has been alleged, turns the fate of human souls. Were such a doctrine not actual it would be incredible. It has been truly said that the man who accepts it, sinks in doing so, to the lowest depths of Atheism. It is perfectly reasonable for a religious community to set apart one day in seven for rest and devotion. Most of those who object to the Judaic observance of the Sabbath recognize not only the wisdom but the necessity of some such institution, not on the ground of a divine edict, but of common sense. They contend, however, that it ought to be, as far as possible a day of cheerful renovation both of body and spirit, and not a day of penal gloom. There is nothing that I should withstand more strenuously than the conversion of the first day of the week into a common working day. Quite as strenuously, however, do I oppose its being employed as a day for the exercise of sacerdotal rigor.

THE HISTORY OF DAVID GRIEVE. By Mrs. Humphry Ward, author of "Robert Elsmere." 12mo, pp. 576. New York and London: Macmillan & Co. 1892.

[Not improperly might this book be called "The History of Two Human Souls," for below its undoubted interest as a piece of fictitious narrative lies the far deeper interest for all thinking minds in the effect of the joys and sorrows of life on the character of David Grieve and his sister. The two, left orphans at an early age, were children of a father who, brought up in the strict Calvinistic faith of Scotland, made the mistake of marrying their mother, a French milliner, devoured by vanity and love of admiration, with little principle, who finally left her husband for another man, and not long thereafter drowned herself. The unfortunate children after the death of their father were transferred to the care of their father's uncle, a small peasant farmer near the Peak of Derbyshire, a timid, narrow-minded, bigoted, but honest and amiable soul, under the dominion of a hard-natured wife, with the temper of a devil. Growing up amid these unpropitious surroundings, the boy at sixteen ran away to Manchester, and became from very humble beginnings, a prosperous bookseller. The girl inherited from her mother an untamable nature, the strength of which tended rather to evil than to good, and at last stabbed herself to death with a dagger. David, leaving his uncle's house, convinced from what he had observed in the life about him that Christianity was a delusion and even any religious belief but a snare, in the course of his career, after having been deserted by a woman whom he passionately loved, after the death of a wife to whom he was warmly attached, after finding his wayward sister sitting in her chair stark dead with the dagger she had driven into her heart lying at her feet, and after long and patient studies, came to

change his views greatly. The work is one of extraordinary power, the author touching some of the deepest springs of human nature and depicting with a masterly hand some of the strongest qualities that can ennoble or debase human nature. With the limited space at disposal nothing better can be done than to give, from a journal kept by David, some extracts which show the vibrations of a sincere, though puzzled, spirit groping for the light, and the concluding sentences of the tale. These journalistic extracts, however, are few and far between, and the composition is essentially a narrative, full of interest, with occasional scenes, pathetic, highly wrought, and profoundly moving.]

I SIT and think of these nine years since Bishop Berkeley and sorrow first laid hold of me. Berkeley rooted in me the conception of mind as the independent antecedent of all experience, and none of the scientific materialism which so troubles my friend Ancrum, that he will ultimately take refuge from it in Catholicism, affects me. But the ethical inadequacy of Berkeley became very soon plain to me. I remember I was going one day through one of the worst slums, when a passage in his examination of the origin of evil occurred to me:

"But we should further consider that the very blemishes and defects of nature are not without their use, in that *they make an agreeable sort of variety*, and augment the beauty of the rest of the creation, as shades in a picture serve to set off the brighter and more enlightened parts."

I had just done my best to save a little, timid scarecrow of a child, aged about six, from the blows of its brutal father, who had already given it a black eye—my heart blazed within me—and from that moment Berkeley had no spell for me.

Then came that moment when, after my marriage, haunted as I was by the perpetual oppression of Manchester's pain and poverty, the Christian mythology, the Christian theory, with all its varied and beautiful flowerings in human life, had for a time a strong attraction for me and I felt myself becoming day by day more of an orthodox Christian. What checked the tendency I can hardly now remember in detail. It was a converging influence of books and life—no doubt largely helped, with regard to the details of Christian belief, by the pressure of the German historical movement, as I became more and more fully acquainted with it.

Since then it has been a long and weary journey through many paths of knowledge and philosophy, till of late years the new English phase of Kantian and Hegelian thought, which has been spreading in our universities, and which is the outlet of men who neither hand themselves over to authority, like Newman, nor to a scientific materialism, like Clifford and Haeckel, nor to a mere patient nescience in the sphere of metaphysics, like Herbert Spencer, has come to me with an ever-increasing power of healing and edification.

That the spiritual principle in nature and man exists and governs; that mind cannot be explained by anything but itself; that the human consciousness derives from a universal consciousness, and is thereby capable both of knowledge and of goodness; that the phenomena and history of conscience are the highest revelations of God; that we are called to coöperation in a divine work, and in spite of pain and sin may find ground for an infinite trust, covering the riddle of the individual lot, in the history and character of that work in man, so far as it has gone—these things are deeper and deeper realities to me. They govern my life; they give me peace; they breathe to me hope.

But the last glow, the certainties, the *vision* of faith! Ah! me, I believe that He is there, yet my heart gropes in darkness. All that is personality, holiness, compassion in us, must be in Him intensified beyond all thought. Yet I have no familiarity with prayer. I cannot use the religious language which should be mine without a sense of unreality. My heart is athirst.

And can religion possibly *depend* upon a long process of thought? How few can think their way to Him—perhaps none, indeed, by the logical intellect alone. He reveals Himself to the simple. *Speak to me, to me also, O my Father!*

* * * * *

David knew the perils of his own nature, and there was in him a stern sense of the difficulty of living aright and the awfulness of the claim made by God and man on the strength and will of the individual. It seemed to him that he had been "taught of God" through natural affection, through repentance, through sorrow, through the constant energies of his intellect. Never had the Divine voice been clearer to him, or the Divine Fatherhood more real. Freely he had received—but only that he might freely give. On this Christmas night he renewed every past vow of the soul, and in so doing rose once more into that state and temper which is man's pledge and earnest of immortality—since already, here and now, it is the eternal life begun.

The Press.

POLITICAL.

CHILI.

On Jan. 28 the President transmitted to Congress the reply sent by the Chilean Minister of Foreign Affairs to Mr. Blaine's "ultimatum," together with communications that had passed between Mr. Blaine and Mr. Montt, the Chilean Minister at Washington. The following is the text of our Government's answer to Chili:

Department of State, Washington, Jan. 30, 1892.—
Egan, Minister, Santiago.

I am directed by the President to acknowledge the receipt of Señor Pereira's dispatch of the 25th inst. It has been communicated to Congress, and has given great pleasure to the people of the United States and to the Executive Department, as it restores the correspondence between the two republics to a basis of cordiality, and makes, as he believes, a full and honorable adjustment of all unsettled matters easily attainable.

The President notes with gratification the expressions of regret for and condemnation of the assault upon the sailors of the *Baltimore* offered by Mr. Pereira, and congratulates the Chilean Government upon the frank and ample withdrawal of the Matta circular and upon the spirit of justice displayed toward Minister Egan. You will assure the Chilean Government that the President will be glad to meet, in the most generous spirit, these friendly overtures.

Believing that the subject of reparation for the assault upon the seamen of the *Baltimore* is now capable of adjustment between the two Governments by the usual diplomatic methods, the President postpones for the present any discussion of the suggestions made by Señor Pereira as to the use of other methods, not doubting that the sense of justice of Chili will enable the two Governments to speedily and honorably make a full end of the whole matter.

BLAINE.

COMMENTS ON PRESIDENT HARRISON'S ACTION,
IN THE LIGHT OF CHILI'S REPLY.

Philadelphia Ledger (Rep.), Jan. 29.—The opening paragraph of the President's [second] message, though seemingly nothing more than a recital of the dates of correspondence, is important in view of the insinuation made by Mr. Breckinridge in the House that the President at the time he sent the message to Congress had information not contained therein as to Chili's probable reply to the last demand, made by the President on Jan. 21. The insinuation that the President might have had some such reply—it could scarcely be called a charge—was of a very serious character. If true, it would have convicted the President of not acting in good faith with Congress or the country. As was to be expected, the President disposes of the implied calumny by a simple presentation of dates. Putting the various papers in order this appears: Mr. Blaine sent the final demand to Chili on Jan. 21. Mr. Montt, the Chilean Minister to this country, addressed a note to Mr. Blaine, dated Jan. 23 (Saturday), which was not received at the State Department until after 12 o'clock meridian on Jan. 25 (Monday). The message of the President was presented to the House a few minutes before 1 o'clock on that same day, but the President was not notified of the receipt of Mr. Montt's letter until late in the afternoon of that day. Moreover, Mr. Montt's note was simply a reargument of the case, which, if it had been received in time, would not have suggested any change in the message, or that it should be withheld. Mr. Blaine replied to Mr. Montt's note under date of Jan. 27, and a dispatch from Mr. Egan, containing the response of Mr. Pereira to the note of Mr. Blaine of Jan. 21, was received by the President on Jan. 26. It is to be observed that the rumor in Washington of the receipt by the President of a reply to Mr. Blaine's note of Jan. 21 prior to the presentation of his message, evidently arose from the fact that Mr. Montt's reply was dated Jan. 23, though not received until late on Monday, Jan. 25. In excuse for Mr. Breckinridge it may be said that he was evidently acting on information that contained a half truth only. The whole truth shows that the President withheld nothing

from Congress or the people when he sent in his message.

Charleston News and Courier (Dem.), Jan. 30.—The fact is, as we showed two days ago, that the character of Mr. Pereira's note was widely known in both Europe and the United States on Monday morning, the 25th, the date of the President's message. A dispatch to the *London Times* from Santiago, on the 25th, stated that it was "understood that Chili has agreed to submit the entire difference to arbitration." An Associated Press dispatch, of the 25th, reported that "the State Department received this morning a dispatch from Minister Egan, stating that Minister Pereira had informed him that an answer to the statement and demands of the United States telegraphed by Blaine will be made to-morrow." And another Washington dispatch of the same date, published in the *New York* afternoon papers, stated that the reports received in Washington that morning "may delay the sending to Congress the President's message, which was expected to be handed in at 12 o'clock to-day." From all this it is perfectly plain that if Mr. Harrison did not know of the existence and character of the Chilean reply before noon of the 25th, he was ignorant of what was known at an early hour to some of the people in the State Department and to a great many people outside of that department in Washington, New York, and London, and this supposition is out of the question under the circumstances. It cannot be doubted from the evidence that Mr. Harrison made a point of getting in his message "just in time."

Jan. 29.—The whole matter is now before Congress and fortunately before a Democratic Congress, and it is to be hoped, despite the Republican President's broad hint that he would be glad to have Congress drop the consideration of the matter and leave the Executive to conclude the incident, that Congress will do nothing of the kind. On the contrary, it should take such measures as may be deemed most expedient to express the sympathy of the people of this country with the Chileans in their struggle for liberty, and the public condemnation of the vile plot which has been exposed. That there has been a plot, either to bring about war between the two Republics, or, if not so bad as that, at least to create a dangerous crisis for the purpose of making political capital for the Republican party, is beyond dispute.

New York Herald (Ind.-Dem.), Jan. 29.—The Chilean reply is manly and graceful. It does honor to the Government of that country as well as credit to the patriotism and statesmanship of Premier Pereira. It is in no sense to be regarded as an abject apology forced by the abrupt ultimatum of President Harrison. There is not in it a single concession which Chili had not made before she received that untimely communication. The same result now reached would have been reached by this time without that jingo ultimatum and with far more credit to Mr. Harrison's Administration. In the light of the correspondence published this morning Mr. Harrison's ultimatum seems all the more hasty, uncalled for, and unwarranted. Both the document itself and his eagerness to get it before the public by prematurely sending it to Congress are simply inexplicable unless Mr. Harrison had lost his head or was ambitious to pose before the country as a hero of jingoism. He had ample assurance before he hurled his ultimatum at Santiago that every demand made in it either had been or would be conceded by Chili. As to the Matta circular, of which the President took no official notice for a month after its appearance, and then couldn't wait three days for its recall, Minister Montt assured Mr. Blaine that his Government would make due amends, and Minister Pereira gave Mr. Egan similar assurances. Concerning the Valparaiso affair, the Chilean Government repeatedly assured the Administration in Washington that no National offense was intended to the United States; repeatedly expressed her deep regret for the deplorable occurrence; re-

peatedly informed us that the criminal authorities were proceeding vigorously against the offenders, repeatedly expressed her willingness to arbitrate the matter in case the two Governments could not themselves settle it by agreement; repeatedly declared that Chili entertained the most cordial feeling toward the United States and was desirous of maintaining friendly relations. All this was known in Washington before Mr. Harrison's amazing action on Jan. 21. The new Government of Chili had not been in power five days when Premier Pereira instructed Minister Montt to "express to the United States Government sincere regret on account of this unfortunate incident, which, although not strange in the ports of the world, this Government doubly laments, owing to its sincere desire to cultivate friendship with the United States." From Minister Montt's letter of the 23d, which is made public this morning—and the substantial accuracy of its statements is not shaken by Mr. Blaine's evasive reply—it appears that arbitration was repeatedly referred to by the Minister and the Secretary as a way out of the difficulty in case of necessity. Indeed, Mr. Montt distinctly told Mr. Blaine that he was authorized to say that Chili would agree to arbitration when the time for it should come, and Mr. Blaine assured him that the United States would do likewise. This was reported by Minister Montt to his Government, which then felt assured that there was this peaceful solution of the issue to fall back upon in case of necessity.

New York Evening Post (Ind.), Jan. 29.—We presume no gentleman in the United States will read these remarks of Mr. Blount, the House Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, on the Chilean apology without hearty concurrence: "I was almost smitten with a feeling of pity that people who seemed to be animated by such generous sentiments should be placed in the position of making so humble an apology." But we are sure that every gentleman who agrees with Mr. Blount will feel something besides pity, namely, shame over the means employed to extract this apology. No episode nearly so discreditable is to be found in the annals of American diplomacy. The President is at this moment an object of ridicule in Congress, and in fact all over the world, for having sent a war message to Congress without waiting for the answer to an "ultimatum," as the Warriors called it, which he had sent to Chili. The ultimatum was sent on Thursday, the 21st. It was not received in Santiago till the 23d. An answer was immediately made asking for two day's delay in replying—that is, until Monday, as President Montt was absent in the mountains. This ultimatum, as is well known, made peremptory demands, compliance with which was sure to be felt as more or less humiliating by a high-spirited and martial people. We began the process of alienating and irritating the Chileans by the appointment of Egan as our Minister—in itself contemptuous to the verge of insult. We continued it by open displays of sympathy with Balmaceda during the civil war; by our seizure and pursuit of the *Itata*, in disregard of the law as laid down by our State Department; by permitting our naval officers during four months to sneer at, abuse, defy, and threaten the Chileans, with the permission or approval of our Navy Department, and the loud encouragement of our Government press. When the riot occurred, we forced on the Chileans, with an absolute disregard of the decencies of diplomatic intercourse, a view of governmental responsibility for mob violence which we had ourselves a short time previously utterly repudiated. That all this should end in an attempt to forestall an apology by a snap declaration of war is simply what consistency called for.

Philadelphia Times (Ind.-Dem.), Jan. 29.—President Harrison certainly knew on Monday, the 25th, when he sent his warlike message to Congress, that his ultimatum had reached the Chilean Government only the Saturday night before, and that an immediate reply was promised and was probably on its way. He

therefore gave Chili no opportunity to make answer to his ultimatum, but recklessly hurled upon Congress his belligerent message, that had been in type some days, without giving any reasonable time whatever for answer to his demand. If he rushed his message into Congress on Monday within forty-eight hours after his ultimatum had been delivered to Chili, fearing that Chili would apologize, as it did, and thus deprive him of the opportunity of airing his warlike views, he was guilty of a deliberate attempt to close every door that might open a way to peace. If he had not such purpose, it must be accepted that he was utterly ignorant of his responsible duties and incapable of appreciating the power he possessed for war or peace.

Richmond Times (Dem.), Jan. 30.—If Mr. Harrison had only paused to reflect for a moment he would have realized that the reply of Chili must necessarily soon be made public and that all the circumstances connected with its reception would be known. But his head was so turned by the reputation and honor he confidently calculated on gaining from this now notorious document that he seemed to be blinded to everything else. He did not take time to think, but recklessly rushed in his message, and the result has been exactly what any one might have foretold. He has again proven the truth of the proverb uttered by Solomon thousands of years ago: "He that answereth a matter before he heareth it, it is folly and shame unto him."

Chicago Inter-Ocean (Rep.), Jan. 28.—It is unfortunate that Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, should have been the one man in Congress to insinuate that the President was not dealing honestly with the country. It is unfortunate for Mr. Breckinridge that this should be so. It is also unfortunate for the Democratic party and for the South, because some who do not understand the situation may think that he represented his party and his section in this insolent attack on the Chief Executive, while, in truth, Democrats have been among the President's most enthusiastic supporters, and the South has been most patriotic in its demand that Chili's insult shall be met with the old-style ultimatum, "Apologize or fight." The President has had the assurance from the present leaders of the Democratic House that he would be sustained in every effort to uphold the honor of the Nation.

Pittsburgh Dispatch (Ind.), Jan. 29.—Thoughtful readers of the further Chilean correspondence, which was placed before Congress yesterday, cannot fail to be impressed by the combined dignity and readiness to meet all demands which characterize the expressions from the Southern Republic. One cannot avoid the feeling that a little less force and a little more diplomacy would have made an improvement in the communications for which our Minister is responsible. That Chili has been unnecessarily dictated to cannot well be denied, and her humble attitude is the more graceful in contrast with the melodramatic pose which has been adopted in this country.

VARIOUS REMARKS.

New York Tribune (Rep.), Jan. 31.—What is a matter of dollars and cents can properly be submitted to arbitration, but nothing that affects the honor and dignity of the Nation. Reparation for the lives taken and the wounds inflicted has been demanded by the United States. That is a legitimate subject for international arbitration. All questions of fact relating to the origin of the attack, the responsibility of the police and local authorities, and any extenuating circumstances, may properly be considered by arbitrators in determining the amount of the indemnity. With the withdrawal of the Matta circular and adequate apologies for the Valparaiso outrage all questions affecting the honor and dignity of the United States have been satisfactorily adjusted. If the indemnity be not arranged by diplomatic agreement, as now seems probable, it can be

settled by arbitration. Chili can consistently adopt the latter course, since its own ideas of international arbitration as expressed at the Pan-American Congress have been adhered to closely in its proposals.

New York Times (Ind.), Jan. 29.—The correspondence between Mr. Montt and Mr. Blaine will be read with mingled feelings by the admirers of the latter. The substance of the case brought out by the letters is that Mr. Blaine has verbally assured Mr. Montt of many things which he now declines to adhere to because the assurance was not in writing. That is very characteristic of Mr. Blaine, but it is not especially creditable to his courage or his sense of honor.

Washington Post (Ind.), Jan. 30.—Why is it that nothing satisfactory could be obtained from Chili until the President intervened and demanded it, and what grounds have Minister Pereira and Ambassador Montt for intimating, if not actually asserting, that they had looked upon everything as settled up to ten days ago? Who has been giving them these "pacific assurances," who was it and what was it that induced Mr. Pedro Montt to say to the Santiago Government that there was nothing in the way of an amicable arrangement; how does it happen that Santiago received its first information as to the President's ultimatum from the commercial house of W. R. Grace & Co., and received it on Dec. 30, twenty-two days before the note was actually issued? Who is responsible for the importation into the Chilean controversy of W. R. Grace & Co., and for the prominence of that trading concern in our international affairs? Who has been juggling with the dignity and the destinies of two nations, nursing delay, engendering bitterness, bringing us face to face with perilous tragedy, and trailing over the whole chapter the smirch of a mercenary influence?

Albany Express (Rep.), Jan. 30.—It is the sense of the people of the United States that there is nothing in this matter which calls for arbitration. This Nation has been insulted. Its citizens have been murdered in a wanton spirit. There is no more reason why the case should be submitted to arbitrators than that a law-abiding citizen who had been assaulted in the streets should ask for public judgment as to whether he had been affronted. A wrong has been done and done in a way to entitle the people of the United States to demand their own terms. It is not a case of disputed claims. It is one which involves the matter of a Nation's honor. If the Administration consents to submit this case to arbitration, thousands of good American citizens will be disappointed. Not only Chili, but the whole civilized world must be made to see that the United States proposes hereafter not only to stand up for its rights, but to maintain them at all hazards against all comers.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat (Rep.), Jan. 27.—In the great days of the Republic and of the Empire the Roman Government would march an army to Asia or Africa to help an ally when attacked or menaced by an enemy, or to inflict vengeance on any nation which insulted or injured any of its servants or citizens. The British, who are the Romans of this age in this respect, would do this to-day, and have done it more than once in our time. In the past, too, the record of the United States in this direction was creditable and inspiring. . . . We must let the world understand that prosperity and material greatness have not deteriorated the fiber of American manhood, and that when provocation is offered we are as ready in the days of our maturity and power to defend the National interests and the National honor as we were in the days of our infancy and weakness.

Milwaukee Sentinel (Rep.), Jan. 29.—With the disappearance of the war crisis, it is probable that the Democrats in Congress will do their best to deprive the Administration of any credit for its conduct of the business with Chili. But while a few of them behaved badly when war seemed imminent, many showed a

patriotic spirit and rose above the level of mere partisanship. The creditable conduct of Mr. Blount of Georgia and Mr. Herbert of Alabama deserves especial recognition.

Springfield Republican (Ind.), Jan. 30.—What is the hope of people who abhor war? It is that peace will outfoot its rival in the race for the possession of the earth. The final result cannot be otherwise. Meanwhile there is no Government on the planet whose responsibility to God and man for the custody of the war power exceeds that of our own. For while no nation exceeds our own in capacity for war, it is ours that enjoys the most favorable opportunities for advancing the cause of peace.

Washington Evening Star (Ind.), Jan. 28.—The "incident" has not been without instruction to the United States as well as Chili. While she has learned to concede the rights of others, we have discovered that the only way to obtain them, as human nature is constituted, is to exact them with vigor of diplomacy and vigor of military preparation.

Christian Register (Boston), Jan. 28.—One of the evils of this war spirit is that it diverts attention from the larger and more peaceful interests which should engage the Nation. Congress will readily vote money for the navy, but grudgingly give an insufficient appropriation for the education of the Indians who are our natural wards.

THE CURSE OF DRINK AS A CAUSE.

Northwestern Chronicle (Rom. Cath., Minneapolis), Jan. 29.—What has started it all? The drink! We had it so from the American press dispatches of three months ago, and we have it again from the late official report to the Chilean Minister: "First, the unfortunate incident of Oct. 16 originated in a brawl between intoxicated soldiers of both nations. The riot grew on account of the special ward in which it occurred, full of brothels and saloons." You see you and many more around you may let the liquor alone—and it will hurt you still. That "indulgence" in Valparaiso has already affected Uncle Sam's dominions much more forcibly than did the distinguished Pan-American Congress. This swath cut in National and international history by a few schooners of beer recalls another very little-noticed historical event. Dec. 15, 1889, the Department of State sent instructions to our Consuls in South America to procure information that would be of service to the drink-makers of the United States in extending their business in the South American countries, "The motive," said Assistant Secretary W. F. Wharton, "being the enlargement of the American trade." The results of these inquiries make a fifty-page pamphlet, published at Government expense and circulated gratis to the trade. That is to say, the Government at public expense drums up trade in South America for the brewers and distillers.

FOREIGN OPINION AND AMERICAN RETORT.

London Chronicle, Jan. 27.—If Chili's offer of satisfaction were sent under the circumstances as reported, President Harrison has been guilty of an act of most disreputable "spread-eagleism." He must have known before he published his hectoring message that Chili had done all and more than was required; therefore his message was mere "blague." We confess we hesitate in coming to a conclusion so utterly disgraceful, not only to Mr. Harrison, but to the great Nation which has made him the trustee of its honor and interests. We cannot believe him capable of such a mean dodge, although we are not unmindful of the dirty trick his wire-pullers played on Lord Sackville-West. Mr. Hatch's appeal to "rally round Harrison" reads like a bit of Mark Twain. The American Government needs no defense against anybody unless it be Blaine and Egan. It is quite a delusion to suppose that England cares whether or not America builds a formidable navy or bears burdens for the purpose

of vindicating its Fenian agent in Chili. Mr. Egan is not likely to be sent as Minister to England while our police want to consult him about the murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish. America had better settle the building of her navy as we do, with a view to the interests of the people and not to the interests of what Artemus Ward calls the "show bizness" of the outgoing President and discredited envoy. President Harrison's message asserts the novel doctrine of diplomacy that a band of swaggering sailors are entitled to the same redress as is an Ambassador who has been attacked. America is a great country, and there is no doubt but that even this globe of ours would scarcely have room for it if it were seriously prepared to push the *Civis Romanus sum* doctrine thus far.

London Saturday Review, Jan. 30.—In characterizing the conduct of the United States as cheap and wanting in dignity, we recognize that such charges have point, and would be felt if made against statesmen or gentlemen, but we are not aware that the machine politicians of the United States are either. They have acted toward Chili as they have repeatedly acted toward us when they knew that bounce and bluster were without danger. It must console Chili to know that the dime-museum heroism of President Harrison has since been made to look utterly ridiculous. We, who have often suffered from having to endure this same underbred swagger, certainly learn with unalloyed amusement that Chili's apology was received before the President's thundering message was issued. The so-called American humor is too often as dull as it is vulgar, but Americans have enough sense of the ridiculous to see the absurdity of the situation. It is like the story of the gentleman who announced boldly that he would kick the door open or die, when he had every reason to believe that it was already open, and that there was no enemy behind it.

London Standard, Jan. 29.—Señor Pereira, the Chilean Minister of Foreign Affairs, cannot be suspected of any desire to make President Harrison look foolish, but the circumstances made up for the absence of the design. We are not quite sure that the judgment of the managers of his party will sincerely echo President Harrison's remark that the turn of affairs between the two countries is very gratifying.

Dispatch from London, Jan. 27.—The *Birmingham Gazette* is conspicuously abusive of the policy adopted by President Harrison. It classes his proceedings as "the most bombastic farce of the century," adding that "the victors are far more contemptible than the vanquished," and that "the ex-dynamitard has achieved a victory, compelling a weaker country to apologize for speaking the truth and acting with honesty and discretion."

Dispatch from Mexico, Jan. 28.—*El Tiempo* (newspaper) commenting on the Chilean news to-day, insults the people of the United States, calling them an execrable race of cowards, who, because they are powerful, would attack a small nation. *El Tiempo* is the organ of the church party.

New York Times (Ind.), Jan. 28.—As to our own Government, it is a quite sufficient answer, both to its domestic and to its foreign critics, that it has accurately represented the feeling of the American people, and that the publication of the documents which accompanied the President's special message showed the necessity of that message. The domestic critics who inquire what real harm it does a man to spit in his face, or what good it does a nation to have its flag saluted when its flag has been insulted, or why you should not continue a friendly negotiation with a man who calls you a liar, represent nobody, not even themselves. The English critics who describe the demands of the United States as a piece of "electioneering" probably reflect the sentiments of their readers, much as Mr. Matta reflected the sentiments of the ignorant and

irreflective part of the Chilean people. The contented ignorance of these comments will have the good effect of still further increasing the American indifference to English opinion which has been steadily increasing for many years.

Chicago Herald (Dem.), Jan. 28.—The British press, which in this instance includes most of the metropolitan newspapers and the provincial sheets as well, has been disgustingly brutal in its criticism of President Harrison. The President's conduct of the case against Chili and his special message to Congress on that subject are the topics which have drawn from these ruffianly organs comment the most severe and the most unfavorable. It comes with poor grace from an English journal to suggest a policy of peace at any price, when it has ever been the proudest boast of the British Government that for an indignity, however slight, if put upon a subject of John Bull by a foreign nation, either complete satisfaction must be immediately forthcoming or the bloodiest retaliation would promptly follow. It is only within a century that English soldiery, seeking revenge for an insult to the national honor, has been willing to grant a few hours of grace, during which the women and children and other helpless inhabitants of a threatened city might abandon it before the bombardment began. The insolent intermeddling of foreign newspapers and their contemptible treatment of the President will only strengthen his support at home.

Toledo Blade (Rep.), Jan. 28.—It is refreshing, amid the chorus of protests from the English press that the United States should not attack a little country like Chili, to note that at this very moment an English fleet is anchored off Tangier, waiting a chance to gobble up something in case the trouble in Morocco offers it; while French and Italian fleets are also there to act the part of policemen and prevent Great Britain from stealing whatever she can lay her hands upon. In point of fact, England would, if she could find a way, play the same game in Morocco that she has already played in Egypt, at the other end of the Mediterranean. She would be glad, under the pretext of "protecting her commercial interests," to land a military force at Tangier, and proceed to make Morocco a British province; but France and Italy churlishly oppose this laudable ambition of the world-grabber. The point we wish to make is that, with her own fleets ready to gobble Morocco, a much smaller and weaker country than Chili, and which has done nothing except to indulge in a little domestic quarreling with her ruler, it is in bad taste to criticize us for demanding reparation for a gross outrage and insult to our flag.

SENATOR HILL AND THE DEMOCRACY.

[The action of the New York Democratic State Committee in calling the State Convention to meet on Feb. 22 (an unprecedentedly early date) has, since the adjustment of the Chilean affair, become the leading political topic in the press of the country. Everywhere regarded as a move in the interest of Senator Hill, and against Mr. Cleveland, it makes more animated than ever the discussion about the efforts, purposes, and pretensions of Senator Hill.]

Nashville American (Dem.), Jan. 28.—We believe no more dangerous or unscrupulous man, no more contemptibly weak and incompetent man was ever suggested for President of the United States than Dave Hill. If he were not master of Tammany Hall, the vilest organization of toughs and thieves on earth, and if through this mastery he did not have control of the Democratic machine in New York, no intelligent man in America would ever have thought of him for President. . . . Tammany has desired to keep the Democracy of the North as ignorant and corrupt as possible, in order that there might be none to dispute its sway. If, in this grave crisis, Tammany should seize control, it will, in our opinion, be a fatal blow to the Democratic

party. To the South, indeed, there is no alternative except to support the Democratic party whether it represents any political principle or not, so long as it is the only power which stands between us and Forcebillism. But can we hope that the people of other sections will be content to protect us always at the sacrifice of all principles and convictions and of all that is decent and respectable in politics? If we have to "eat crow," we shall do it with as good grace as possible. We have had to swallow some very nauseous dishes in our time, and may do so again; but we do not believe we shall ever have to do anything so revolting as to vote for David B. Hill.

Baltimore Sun (Dem.), Jan. 30.—Is the Democratic party to be thus dishonored, to miss the glory of its greatest achievement, to swallow ignominiously all its high professions and allow itself to be turned against its true leader, merely to serve the ambition and to do the bidding of cunning politicians, no one of whom has ever lifted his own voice unless it was to discourage the fight for tariff reform, and some of whom have motives of self-interest and thinly veiled sympathy to keep the people entangled in the net of the monopolist? These are questions with which the people themselves must deal and deal promptly, and, if need be, angrily. And they must deal with them under the same disadvantages under which they have so long been fighting the Protective system, an unorganized multitude against a compact, well-disciplined army, knowing exactly what it wants and always on the alert to secure it. The bold move made by Governor Hill to secure a delegation from New York for himself by calling a midwinter convention is but part of the activity everywhere discernible in the country to work up, manufacture, or in any possible way secure support for himself in the Chicago Convention. He and his managers understand that there is in every party a weak element that only wishes to be on the winning side, and that a bold show of strength will bring many of that class to his open support. They understand the value of activity and combination where there is inaction and mere opinion on the other; of appeals to ambition and personal motives as against an unselfish zeal for the public good. Let the people be at least forewarned of the mining and sapping that are everywhere industriously carried on under them, and let the months that yet intervene before the meeting of the National Convention be improved in stimulating and enlightening public opinion, so that at least the capture of that Convention by a political machine or its control by a political combination shall not be a matter of course, but come, if at all, only at the end of a great and bravely-fought battle for principle and party honor.

Richmond Times (Dem.), Jan. 29.—The West wants the candidate, but they also want tariff reform, and while they will gladly accept Cleveland as the acknowledged champion of tariff reform, if they cannot get him they will demand a tariff reformer of their own. Perhaps Mr. Hill knows this and reasons that so long as he can control New York, he can dictate the candidate from the West, be the power behind the throne, and be able to lay the triggers for his own nomination in 1896. He should reflect, however, that if he is the sterling Democrat he boasts of being he will, by so doing, run the risk of fatally destroying his party by dissension, and if he ever expects preferment at the hands of the Democracy of the Union, he cannot afford to place himself in any such position. His own election in 1888, when he carried the State for himself but lost it for Cleveland, has already caused the universal impression that he may boast that he is a Democrat, but that he belongs to that class of politicians who, if they cannot rule, are willing and anxious to destroy. Mr. Hill had better take warning and be careful how he acts. He has shown himself already to be a Samson strong enough to pull down the pillars of the Democratic temple, but the next time he exerts himself in that direction he will, in all

probability, like Samson of old, also bring about his own destruction.

Atlanta Journal (Dem.), Jan. 29.—Senator Hill's policy is not that of a statesman; it is that of a politician who advocates a plan by which he believes the party can sneak into power without letting the country know what its principles are, and how it proposes to deal with the great issues of the time. No party ought to be entrusted with the administration of the Government which does not declare for some fixed policy on these questions, and none ever will be. Governor Hill's effort to outline a winning policy demonstrates his incapacity for party leadership.

New York Staats-Zeitung (Ind.-Dem.), Jan. 29.—The Democratic politicians cannot fail to notice that at the reception arranged for "Boss" Hill by his followers Democratic business men were practically not represented. If the Democratic politicians continue to rely upon the omnipotence of the machine, paying no attention to the symptoms of danger appearing plainly to every eye, and dare, for instance, to insult public opinion by indorsing Mr. Hill for the Presidential nomination at the State Convention, the party will have a hard fight on its hands in this State. It is not probable that, in this case, Mr. Hill would succeed in the National Convention, but the strength of our State would, in the latter, not be thrown against the silver craze and in favor of tariff reform as the first and foremost issue of the party. In that case some Western silver extremist would be selected as standard-bearer, and the party would be beaten in November as badly as it deserves.

Boston Post (Dem.), Jan. 30.—The game of politics which Senator Hill is playing in New York State is one in which the Democrats of the whole country have a stake. If it were played fairly, it might be played out without remonstrance. But it is a game of trick and of force which arouses indignation.

St. Louis Republic (Dem.), Jan. 29.—In politics "snap judgment" is always a confession of weakness. The most reckless politician who expects to be a candidate will not exasperate any strong element in his party by "snap judgment" unless he feels that he would be beaten without it at the very start. We have no doubt that Mr. Hill will pack the New York Convention and send a Hill delegation to set up the Tammany whoop in the ears of the Democratic party. But if he had a dozen Tammanies behind him Mr. Hill would still be as far as ever from being boss of the Democratic party in that somewhat extensive territory which lies outside of New York and beyond the jurisdiction of Tammany.

Kansas City Times (Dem.), Jan. 27.—The Times is of the Democracy which dreads and hates the factionist in politics. It looks at results and honors all honest Democrats who help the general progress of party principles. Neither mortal nor angel can point a way to Democratic victory this year except via New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, and Indiana. To carry those States all the forces of the party must be in harmony. Tammany is not for Hill, and if it were Missouri can have no reason to object. Let us take care of our own particular end of this great contract, and if we have messages for these Democrats of other States let them be messages of good cheer.

Dispatch from Wilmington (Del.), New York Times, Feb. 2.—Ex-Secretary of State Thomas F. Bayard, when asked to-night if the efforts of Senator Hill to secure the National delegates in New York through a midwinter convention would have any effect upon the Democracy of this State, said: "The State of Delaware is undoubtedly in favor of Cleveland's nomination and opposed to Hill's grab game."

Providence Journal (Ind.), Jan. 30.—The Springfield Republican is not afraid to state that it would prefer either Blaine or Harrison as against David B. Hill. This feeling exists

so strongly in New York and all New England that even the wily ex-Governor knows he could not be elected President providing he were nominated.

Boston Herald (Ind.), Jan. 30.—It is full time that the more reasonable and the more honest section of the Democrats were brought to realize the road their party is traveling. We do not assume that they contemplate for a moment the nomination to the Presidency of Hill, or that anybody else does, except, possibly, Hill himself, and a portion of his home strikers. The feeling probably is that, if Cleveland does not have the renomination, some third party who can unite the party will. But here is a mistake scarcely less fatal. They cannot afford to depend upon such a result—much less can they afford to wait for it. It is impossible for the Democratic party long to bear the present prominence of Hill. No party can stand up before the self-respecting and God-fearing American people under so disreputable a head. The people will not give the Presidency to any party identified in its aims and organization with Hill. The Democrats must show that they are not Hill's party, or they are doomed for the coming Presidential election. And they have not much time left to do this.

Springfield Republican (Ind.), Feb. 1.—What does Hill or any other politician of his stripe care for complaints and protests and warnings which have no penalty behind them?—for that is just what these Democratic protests at his maneuvering for the Presidential nomination are. He knows that if he is nominated every one of these papers will, as the Nashville (Tenn.) American put it, "eat crow" and support him; and not only eat crow, but their own words as well. It must rest with the Northern Democracy to destroy Hill and save their party.

Chicago Daily News (Ind.), Jan. 28.—Recent events make two points clear: 1. The politicians of a certain class are combining against Cleveland. 2. There is a distinct attempt to Tammanize National politics. Neither of these facts is surprising in view of recent political happenings in the State of New York. It remains for the high-minded and conservative element of the Democratic party to say how far such movements shall influence the coming Convention. Independent voters will have no part in the effort to make the Democratic National campaign a fight for offices on a large scale. The "straight" Democratic leaders profess to believe that they can win without the Independent vote. Nevertheless it is probably true that party lines will never again be strictly drawn in a National campaign. Independence at the polls is a growing national sentiment.

Detroit Tribune (Rep.), Jan. 29.—The [New York] World thinks Hill has made a mistake. There is such a thing in politics as attempting too much. It remains to be seen whether Hill has undertaken a job which will react upon his political fortunes. But it must be remembered that he has not yet been able to disgust his party by the most outrageous political crimes. The more glaring the offense the greater the Democratic admiration, the more lavish the praise of the criminal's skill in skull-duggery. Dave Hill's rise to National eminence is solely because of his paucity of political morality. It is a sorry commentary upon the moral condition of the Democratic party that it looks to this miserable trickster as its greatest party leader.

Buffalo Commercial (Rep.), Jan. 29.—One of the striking features of the perfunctory action of Mr. Hill's State Committee in fixing the date of Feb. 22 for Mr. Hill's private snap Convention, is the utter disregard shown by the machine of the party's opinions, as expressed by its leading organs. The New York World, Brooklyn Eagle, Syracuse Courier, Utica Observer, Albany Argus, Buffalo Courier, Times, and Enquirer, and Lockport Union, all spoke, with varying emphasis, against a mid-

winter convention. All that these Democratic newspapers and individual Democrats have to do is to carry out the machine's orders and vote at the word of command. Mr. Croker said last week: "Tammany has no use for the Herald." And so of the new Hill machine—it has no use for the newspapers. It is a beautiful, automatic, self-regulating machine—this Hill nonpareil. Let us see what happens when certain stiff-necked Democrats begin to insert stones among the cogs. "In time," says the Utica Observer, grimly, "the projectors of these undemocratic and indefensible proceedings may learn there is a limit to Democratic complaisance and forbearance." We shall see.

New York Press (Rep.), Jan. 31.—Has David Bennett Hill succeeded by means of partisan judgment, foresight, prudence, real leadership? Has he strengthened himself by strengthening his party in the confidence of the people, in State or Nation? For instance, did he succeed in 1888 by enabling the National Democracy to carry New York, or did he not rather succeed by betraying Cleveland in order to save Hill? Does he owe his success to broad ability or to narrow cunning? It is a public and undisputed fact that his success is of the most selfish sort, won by scheming, by treachery, by duplicity, by intrigue, by an alliance with "lewd fellows of the baser sort," by pandering to the worst elements in the community, by becoming the servile tool of the saloon and gambling interest.

FOREIGN MATTERS.

PERFORMANCES OF THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

Dispatch from London, New York Times, Jan. 31.—Lifelong observers say there has been no such furious storm of partisan feeling in the Prussian Diet since the great battle over the army organization nearly thirty years ago as this which is now shaking Berlin. William is, without doubt, individually responsible for the present situation. Nobody supposes that Caprivi's own piety or Count Zedlitz's passionate repugnance to free thought has produced this Education Bill. Both the Chancellor and the Minister of Instruction are mild latitudinarians in religious matters. Several other Ministers, notably Miquel, are known to view the projected law with emotions ranging from regret to deep disgust, but William is taking his religion more seriously month by month. The bill is a personal attempt to realize his dream of stamping out agnosticism by the education of every Prussian child in religious dogma of some kind. It is characteristic that he does not care what kind. There is nothing sectarian about his zeal. Whether Catholic, Jewish, Calvinistic, or Lutheran, it is all one to him so long as it is orthodoxy of some sort. No doubt, he began disliking atheism because of its close connection with Socialism. He seems to have made progress to a point where he shudders at it. For itself this point of view is such a complete novelty in our experience with modern sovereigns that outsiders may well attach most importance to its picturesque side. Of course, the question of deepest interest is what effect this sudden transformation will have upon William. With all his capacity for zealous devotion to ideals, he has often displayed striking openness of mind when massed objections to his views have confronted him, and also naively frank celerity in getting around to the other side after he was convinced that it was desirable to do so. This is by all odds his biggest fight yet. Indeed, it might be called his first one in an open field and with a part of the representative assembly as his antagonist. Much of his future career clearly depends on his behavior now, and on whether he will be big enough to put aside his *amour propre* and bow gracefully to the obvious sentiment of the most intelligent and progressive elements of his kingdom.

Dispatch from Berlin, New York Sun, Feb. 1.—His Majesty's host had engaged a special

train to convey the party from his castle to a remote hunting box. A siding was specially constructed there on which the train could be shunted until late in the afternoon, so as not to interfere with the ordinary traffic of the road. On the morning of the second day, many of the party having drunk heavily, Count Zutewitz fell asleep in the waiting-room of their host's small private station and it was impossible to arouse him. His companions managed to get the Emperor into the train without his seeing the Count. The train had proceeded some distance on the main line when the Kaiser noticed the absence of the Count, and insisted on an explanation. This having been given, the Kaiser ordered that the train return and take the Count on board. Several of the party respectfully represented the danger of returning unexpectedly on the main line. The Kaiser summoned the engine driver and commanded him to start the train. He replied that it was impossible to obey his Majesty's commands. The young monarch stamped his feet, and with marked severity in his look and voice ordered instant obedience, saying that he would be answerable for anything that might happen. The mechanic replied that his Majesty might dismiss him forthwith, but he declined to risk the lives of his Majesty and friends. The Emperor of Germany, it is related, baffled by the sturdy common sense of the driver, turned on his heel and was irritable the remainder of the day. The next morning he summoned the man to his presence, commended him for his conduct, and gave him 100 marks.

FRANCIS JOSEPH'S LATEST UTTERANCES.

Vienna Tagblatt, Jan. 6.—The address with which Emperor Francis Joseph yesterday adjourned the Hungarian Reichstag was greeted at Budapest with undivided applause, and it will be joyfully received wherever there is a genuine love for peace and progress. It is especially gratifying when one recalls the words used by the Emperor two months ago. At that time, too, he spoke with satisfaction of the facts that the relations of Austria-Hungary with all Powers were entirely friendly, that, acting in full accord with his allies for the preservation of peace in Europe, he found the safest assurances of the continued happiness and prosperity of the people, and that from all Governments he received assurances of like peaceable endeavors. At the same time he was bound to recognize (and in tones almost deploring) that despite all these circumstances the dangers of the political situation in Europe had not yet been removed, and that the general tendency to strengthen military armaments had not yet been brought to a standstill. And although the hope of attaining the desired object was described as "not to be excluded," the contrary expectation was suggested as standing between the noble personal wish of the ruler and the conditions of stern reality—suggested in a way that appealed strongly to the susceptibilities, by this fervid expression: "May it be granted to me to convey to my people the happy message that the existing anxiety and oppression felt lest peace may be endangered have come to an end!" Something like such a message sounds in yesterday's speech from the throne. With the same gratification it is declared that the relations of our Empire are friendly, yes, of the friendliest character, with all Powers (none excepted), and that these friendly relations, in connection with the coöperation of our allies, guarantee the preservation of peace and the removal of every kind of danger that can threaten the European situation. Here it appears that the peace is no longer "threatened," and allusion is made only to "any kind" of danger which "can" threaten the situation. The highly pleasing contrast between the Emperor's words of today and those of two months ago must make its impression even upon the most incorrigible prophet of evil. The prevailing sober tone of the address gives way to complacency and satisfaction in that part where the establishment

of the "highly important" commercial treaties is alluded to; and the Emperor does not refrain from sounding the praises of the treaties, in that they more firmly cement our league with Germany and Italy, and thereby respond to the general desire for peace.

ENGLISH ENTERPRISE IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Bradstreet's (New York), Jan. 30.—Minister Hicks, our representative at Lima, Peru, in a recent report to the State Department, says that there is an unusual activity on the part of the English ship-builders and ship-owners connected with the South American trade, and that more than a dozen new steamships are in course of erection, and will be put in service on the lines between England and Peru within the coming year. He mentions the fact that one steamship company having a freight line from Liverpool to Valparaiso and another from Valparaiso to Panama brought out two new ships in January, 1890, and now has on the stocks at Belfast two additional steamers, which will be ready for service by March, 1892, and which will exceed in size, capacity, speed, and accommodations any of the other ships of the company, and will be models of swiftness and strength. The fact is also brought out that according to information given by the Peruvian Consul-General at Liverpool to his Government, an entirely new line of English steamers were to commence operations on Dec. 1, 1891, between Liverpool and Peruvian ports, the steamers to be thirteen in number, and to make monthly trips. "This," says Minister Hicks, "will make the fourth independent English line in the carrying trade between Liverpool and Peru. Besides these there are two German lines, a French line, and many other steamers which make irregular trips between European ports and the west coast of South America." It is not only by increasing the means of direct communication, however, that the English merchants and those of other European countries aim to hold and increase their trade with South America. They follow the most careful and systematic methods to maintain and augment the share of South American trade which they have secured.

WHY JAPAN'S PARLIAMENT WAS DISSOLVED.

Kobe (Japan) Herald, Dec. 29.—According to a special telegraphic communication to one of our Osaka contemporaries Count Matsugata, Minister President of State, had an audience with His Majesty the Emperor on Christmas Day, to explain the Cabinet's view of the necessity of dissolving the House of Representatives. What were the precise grounds the Minister President of State laid stress upon is not stated, though an official announcement will probably be made shortly. Various rumors as to the ground taken by the Government are in circulation of course, in all of which priority is given to the defeat suffered over the Budget Bill. After devising several new undertakings, principally with a view to advancing the well-being and prosperity of the people, and the development of the national strength, it is little wonder that the reverses dealt the Cabinet in the Lower House were held to necessitate extreme measures. The State purchase of private railways, the bill for transferring the cost of maintenance of prisons from the provincial Treasuries to the central Government, the bill for additional expenditures upon relief and repairing works in the earthquake-devastated districts, the bill for the granting of pensions or other help to relatives of officers and soldiers killed in battle since the first year of Meiji; these, and more than these, are cited as proof of the honesty and scope of the Government's purpose. And the rejection, the unqualified and general rejection of each and all of these bills, is held, and it must be admitted it is not unnaturally held, to establish beyond cavil a preconceived determination on the part of a working major-

ity of the House to frown down everything emanating from the Government. The Government consequently, seeing all its own measures, and all its own labor in the path of progress, incontinently frustrated, brought, in fact, face to face with a probable deadlock—a state of things indeed rather desired than otherwise by the opposition, it was forced to conclude—had no alternative but to recommend to His Majesty the order for dissolution. Such, at least, is the accepted explanation at the present stage.

THE "TRIBUNE'S" TORY SQUIRE ON THE ROSSENDALE ELECTION.—The Unionists of this kingdom have been occupied during the week in digesting as best they may their disgust at the Rossendale election. They frankly admit, not only their defeat, which they could not well deny, but the seriousness of it. It is not so much Mr. Maden's election which disconcerts his opponents as the size of his majority. Rossendale has turned completely round. It elects a Gladstonian by a majority just about equivalent to the majority which it gave Lord Hartington in 1886. That makes it important to know what the issue was. The question is, as usual, difficult to answer. Perhaps it may be said that Home Rule occupied a larger place than it has of late on Gladstonian platforms in by-elections. Mr. Maden took up the true Gladstonian ground. He did not know, or care to know, what Home Rule means. He asked the electors of this division of Lancashire, as a whole one of the most intelligent counties in England, to vote for him because he meant himself to vote for whatever Mr. Gladstone might hereafter propose under the specious name of Home Rule; and they did so. They gave him a blank check, blindfold. Such is the point to which blind confidence in Mr. Gladstone has reached with the majority of a great constituency. It may forebode his success in the general election, but what does it forebode after that? . . . The cries of Gladstonian exultation need not detain us. The air is rent with them; but the wounds close over as they have closed before. —*London Dispatch from George W. Smalley, New York Tribune, Jan. 31.*

RELIGIOUS.

THE PRESBYTERIAN REVISION.

The Evangelist (Presb., New York), Jan. 28.—The members of the Committee, with hardly an exception, have worked together in growing harmony at the common and the really grand task of bringing our venerated Confession into closer relation to the actual beliefs and convictions of the living Church. Whether their work shall ultimately succeed or fail, the temper in which they have wrought in it will command permanent respect. But there are many evidences that their work will not fail. To one of these we alluded last week, in our classification of the Presbyteries according to their expressed convictions on the subject of Revision. There is abundant reason to believe that as the large majority of these Presbyteries have already registered themselves in favor of Revision, the number will increase when the revised Confession shall be submitted to public inspection. *There will be no going back in the next Report.* The "reaction," which timid brethren have been predicting from the beginning, will not come. Any attempt to raise a new issue, a counter-disturbance, will be frowned down from New York to San Francisco. The visible chasm between the old Confession and the actual faith of the Church has been made apparent as never before. The discussions of these years have transformed every Presbytery into a theological seminary, and have done much toward bringing that faith into clear statement. Suppose that the chasm thus created should continue unbridged, that the Church should move consciously more and more away from the old Creed in its forms of statement and shades of doctrine. Suppose that an attempt should be made to bridge the diffi-

culty by the formulation of some new creed, whose peculiarity should lie in ignoring these doctrinal questions and issues. Who does not see that, within a single generation, within a decade, there would arise among us all the conditions of a theological explosion that would probably rend the Church into fragments? And who does not see that the only protection against such possibilities lies in the line of a fair, faithful, sufficient Revision, such as shall make the creed and the faith of the Church one?

Catholic Review (New York), Jan. 31.—In the last session of the Committee of Revision of the Westminster Confession of Faith, the topic of discussion was Chapter 27, which in the old version read as follows:

There is no other head of the Church but the Lord Jesus Christ. Nor can the Pope of Rome in any sense be head thereof, but is that anti-Christ, that man of sin and son of perdition, that exalteth himself in the Church, against Christ and all that is called God.

After considerable discussion and several proposed amendments, one of which was to leave out all allusion to the Pope, the following was adopted:

The Lord Jesus Christ is the only head of the Church, and the claim of the Pope of Rome or any other human authority to be the vicar of Christ and the head of the Church universal is without warrant in Scripture or in fact, and is a usurpation dishonoring to the Lord Jesus Christ.

There is nothing more strange and unaccountable in the whole history of human thought than the apparent blindness of even intelligent men to a fact so conspicuous as the divine institution of the Papacy. It is so reasonable, so necessary, indeed so indispensable; it was so to be expected from the wisdom and prescience of the divine Founder, and the evidence of Scripture is so abundant, so pertinent and convincing; at the same time the practical illustration of the beneficent influence of the Papacy as furnished by the history of the Church is so manifest and undoubted, that the fact of a grave ecclesiastical body denying the whole thing as dishonoring to the Lord Jesus Christ must be set down as a strange anomaly, only to be accounted for by the blinding, narrowing, hardening influence of an old, willful, determined, unreasoning Protestant prejudice.

Christian at Work (Undenom., New York), Jan. 28.—The reference to the Pope in Chapter 27 of the Confession of Faith is very much toned down. In our judgment it would have been more dignified to have omitted it altogether.

DIFFERENCES OF INTERPRETATION.

American Israelite (Cincinnati), Jan. 28.—What is the cause that among those who believe in the divinity of the Scriptures there is such a wide difference of opinions and dogmas, when every sectarian points to the very same Bible to prove or substantiate his peculiar position? The first cause of these differences, we think, is because the Bible is a book written or printed, and no living flow of speech, as it came from the lips of the prophets. Written or printed words are comparatively dead; anyhow they are deprived of that living power which the speaker conveys to his hearers by accentuation, by the particular stress or emphasis he places on certain words or syllables, by the modulations of his voice, by the gestures and gesticulations and the melody or chant which, especially in ancient languages, were strongly marked; all of which taken together was an important commentary to the words spoken and is missing now in our printed Bibles. The readers of Scriptures are reduced to expounding dead words and letters. This is the laborious task of the understanding. Every individual understanding is influenced more or less; hardly any person can rise entirely above his own personal self, hence most readers look upon Scripture from their own standpoint, with their own grade of mental training, their own presumptions and prejudices, in the light of their own abilities to conceive objective truth. Hence, not only in Sacred Scriptures but in every ancient book, the same differ-

ence of opinions and conceptions occur among the different minds; and not in ancient books only, but in all others depending on expounders of printed or written words. The lawyers' difference of opinions on questions of law, from the county squire all the way up to the Supreme Court of the United States, is perhaps the best illustration of the correctness of this hypothesis.

PROSELYTISM.—Shall members of churches be brought over from one church to another *courtously or discourteously*—which? High-minded people will seek to accomplish it in the one way, and the other sort of people will seek the same result in the other way. If the errors of doctrine or the lack of Christian character, in a certain communion, are such that we consider the spiritual safety of its members in doubt or danger, we would naturally desire to have them change their beliefs or their life, or both, as the case may seem to require. And if we are true to ourselves and to them we will take what we regard as the best means to accomplish that end. Whether our course in seeking to secure the result desired shall be marked by courtesy or discourtesy will depend on who we are. But this difference does not seem to make a very broad line between proselytism and non-proselytism, as to their substance.—*Christian Standard (Cincinnati), Jan. 30.*

THE LIQUOR ISSUE.

THE REPUBLICAN POSTMASTERS AND THE "VOICE."

New York Sun, Feb. 3.—Our esteemed contemporary, the *Voice*, sends out every week through the United States mails a good many thousands of copies addressed to farmers in different States who are not subscribers. That is to say these farmers pay nothing for the paper they receive. They get the *Voice* for six months free, and are to that extent the beneficiaries, as our esteemed contemporary informs us, of a propagandist fund contributed by enthusiastic Prohibitionists. The publishers of the *Voice* have been astonished recently at the great number of papers returned from certain country post-offices with notice from the Postmasters that the *Voice* was not wanted by the farmers to whom it is addressed, and that they refused to take it from the mails. Suspecting crooked work on the part of the Republican Postmasters, our esteemed contemporary first sent out a circular letter of inquiry asking whether the *Voice* was in fact unwelcome, as alleged. The first circular bore on the envelope the name of the *Voice*, and no reply came from anywhere. Then the publishers sent out other letters of inquiry, addressed to the same persons, but inclosed in envelopes which did not enable the Postmasters handling them to identify the sender. Immediate and often indignant responses came from these farmers, declaring that they wanted the *Voice*, liked to read it, and had never declined to take it from the mails or authorized the Postmaster to notify the publishers that it was refused. From Skimmersville, in North Carolina, for example, there were not less than nine such replies; from Lake Village, New Hampshire, thirteen, and so on. We should say from the evidence printed by our esteemed contemporary that it has been made the victim of a gross outrage; and that in several towns the Postmasters have unwarrantably assumed to decide what political reading shall reach their constituents, and what shall not. The case is certainly strong enough to demand a prompt and searching investigation by the postal authorities, and the punishment of every Postmaster found guilty of attempting to exercise a sort of censorship which in this country belongs to no man. Hostility to Prohibitionist ideas is permitted to any Postmaster, but when it finds expression in the suppression of mail matter

which it is his duty to deliver, the business becomes serious for him.

THE PROHIBITION PARTY AND OTHER REFORM MOVEMENTS.

An informal conference of leading representatives of the Prohibition party, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the People's party, and other reform organizations, was held in Chicago, Jan. 27. The following address (published in the *New York Voice*, Feb. 4) was agreed to, although two prominent members of the People's party who were in attendance subsequently expressed themselves as dissatisfied with the results of the conference, and said that the People's party cannot afford to adopt Prohibition at this stage of its development:

"The undersigned, expressing a consensus of opinion of an informal voluntary gathering of members of the People's party, the Prohibition party and the National Reform party, held the 27th day of January, 1892, at the Sherman House, Chicago, arrogating to themselves no right to speak authoritatively for anyone but themselves or to dictate the future course or platform of any organization, but perceiving the absolute necessity which exists that the people rising up in their primal capacity as citizens and voters should wrest the Government of the State and the Nation from those who have so long misgoverned both, hereby put forth the following suggestions to the people of the United States, upon which we ourselves are substantially agreed. We are in favor of a consolidation of all political elements in behalf of these issues, to wit:

"1. That money should be issued by the general Government, without the intervention of any private institutions, in sufficient quantity to carry on the business of the country, and such money should be a full legal tender for all debts, both public and private.

"2. That the saloon is the great enemy of reform in these matters. As the chief foundation of corruption in our politics we denounce its pernicious influence upon our country, and demand its suppression.

"3. All means of public transportation and communication should be controlled by the Government to obtain for all the people equal and equitable advantages in such services, and if the effort to so control said means of transportation and communication shall prove impracticable then we favor Government ownership of the same.

"4. That we are opposed to speculation in land and alien ownership of the same, and we demand a reasonable limitation of the amount of land that can be owned by any corporation or individual.

"5. That we favor municipal suffrage for women, with an educational qualification."

IGNATIUS DONNELLY.
J. B. WEAVER.
FRANCES E. WILLARD,
E. J. WHEELER.
E. EVANS.
G. M. MILLER.
H. S. TAYLOR.

THE UNAPPRECIATED CHARITY OF A LADY OF QUALITY AND BEAUTY.—Lady Brooke, the fashionable beauty whose name has during the past year been so frequently linked with that of the Prince of Wales, is once more the subject of general comment in society. She recently came prominently to the front as an advocate of raising a fund to relieve the operatives of Essex, who were suffering severely from influenza, and proposed to distribute 2,000 bottles of brandy among them, her idea being that this stimulant was needed to enable them to bear up against the malady. The *British Medical Journal* attacked the project, declaring that brandy was of no benefit in cases of influenza, and that, on the contrary, it was calculated to do more harm than the disease it-

self. The statement is made by local authorities that healthy men have been caught shamming as victims of the grip in order to obtain some of the brandy intended for the sick. The physicians who deny the usefulness of alcohol in the treatment of the disease are loud in denunciation of the brandy charity. The newspapers, including the local press, are full of abuse of the scheme and its originators. Lady Brooke is said to be very much grieved at the outcome of her benevolent project. She has, according to a friend who has been interviewed, had a good cry over the situation, and is discouraged at the reception of her maiden effort as a philanthropist.—*Dispatch from London, Jan. 29.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE PEARY RELIEF EXPEDITION.

New York Tribune, Feb. 2.—The organization of an Arctic expedition under Professor Angelo Heilprin to relieve Lieutenant Peary has just been decided on by the National Academy of Science, and will probably set out from this country early in the summer. Professor Heilprin sailed from Brooklyn last June with Lieutenant Peary in the *Kite*, and after disembarking him at Whale Sound prosecuted a brief subsidiary exploration in Melville Bay and then returned immediately to this country. Lieutenant Peary's design, as announced before the American Geographical Society in April, was to pass the present winter at Whale Sound, collect sledges and dogs, and then start overland early in the spring with four or five men, proceeding thence northeastward over the smooth snow-road he believed to exist in the heart of Greenland between the rocky coast-walls. Five years ago, with a single companion, he penetrated for more than a hundred miles into this icy fastness, reaching an altitude of 7,500 feet above the sea. When the *Kite* deposited him on the shores of Whale Sound, he was housed in a wooden cabin, prepared to endure many months of comparative inactivity, and apparently resolved to adhere steadfastly to the plan mapped out. His escort, however, had hardly returned to this country before a wail was raised concerning the imminent danger of instant destruction to his party. He had broken his leg on landing; his wife was with him, the first woman ever to venture on such an enterprise, and public sympathy was enlisted for the immediate organization of a relief expedition to rescue him at once by main force. A good example was furnished in the case of the Emin Relief Expedition of the value of this kind of philanthropy. Lieutenant Peary was allowed to carry out his programme undisturbed, and by this time is probably looking forward cheerfully to a long march on the Greenland ice-plateau. It is comforting to know that an official movement is already afoot to receive him when he shall have regained the coast, or even to follow him into the interior, if necessary, and greet him on his return journey. While such an enterprise four months ago would have been an absurdity, the memory of the disasters entailed by the tardy relief of De Long and Greeley stimulate interest in the early succor of the Lieutenant and his plucky wife.

A HAWAIIAN STATESMAN ADDRESSES HIS CONSTITUENTS.

Honolulu Commercial Advertiser, Dec. 31.—To My Highly Esteemed Constituents of Koolaupoko: Gentlemen—Greeting:

As I have been honored by you, inasmuch as you have prudently given me a most kindly invitation requesting me to become your candidate for representative for the district of Koolaupoko, at the coming elections to be held on the first Wednesday in February, A. D. 1892, in compliance with the law, therefore I most humbly give my consent to your gracious request. With a joyful heart do I comply with your earnest desires.

Gentlemen, will you kindly accept my sincere gratitude for the great honor you have thus conferred upon me in selecting me to be your unanimous choice?

This great and important duty that you have

thought wise to trust to my careful and fostering care concerns the vital interests of native Hawaiians, the Throne of Hawaii, the health of the Nation, and the continuance of the independence of our maternal country. I promise to do all in my power to fight bravely against any attempt to convert Hawaii into a republic; and, furthermore, I shall use my influence to nullify any annexation scheme which would cause the ceding of any portion of our country to any of the foreign Powers.

I now grasp this most opportune moment to humbly inform you that I have assented your request in accordance with the wishes of your letter, and I now do publicly announce my intention of becoming your candidate for the electoral district of Koolau.

And if you will kindly accept the words of sincere love which I extend to you, beloved fellow-citizens and natives of the soil, you may have the pleasure of seeing me soon to converse with you as friends. With a feeling of satisfaction that I have treated all justly and equally in the past, I furthermore urge you to ponder carefully these favorite lines:

Your friend must thou invite,
Thy heart his home shall be;
Receive with heart contrite,
And aloha thine shall be.

If you comply with the above we shall have hope to rejoice at our sure success on that day, and the well-known proverb, "Union is strength," shall always prevail.

I remain, gentlemen, your most humble servant,
JOHN LOTA KAULUKOU.
Honolulu, H. I., Dec. 21, 1891.

INFORMATION ABOUT THE VANDERBILTS, FROM A MEMBER OF THE FAMILY.—The name of Vanderbilt is indissolubly connected with the welfare of this glorious country. Cornelius, the organizer of the railroad interests of the United States, was a lofty genius of remarkable strength of will in molding men and events to the model of his own wise thoughts. His son, William Henry Vanderbilt, was "like father, like son." The great movements among mankind are like the waves of the sea, with their ups and downs. Commodore Vanderbilt's principal object and method were to raise prices of passenger and freight transportation. This was the rising wave of the sea. Mr. William H. Vanderbilt's principal effort was to reduce the rate of transportation. In this he was marvelously successful. This is the receding side of the wave. The present Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, or the fifth in order, has been able to accompany this continued descent in the price of transportation with a remarkable rise in the rate of wages to the employés. We have not time to-day to comment on this feature of his career as fully as we may hereafter. The unity of labor and capital, the identity of all their interest, and the prosperity, education, health, and increase of the people have been steadily ministered to by the genus Vanderbilt. Mr. Depew considers himself, and is, fortunate, to have been brought into active association with these wise and useful citizens, while they appreciate and admire his brilliancy and versatility.—*Colonel Shepard's Mail and Express, Jan. 29.*

WRECK-RAISING IN THE THAMES.—In the matter of wreck-raising it may be claimed that London occupies quite a unique position among the ports of the world. There is, in fact, no river from which obstacles to free navigation are removed so rapidly, so completely, and so cheaply as the Thames. For this proud pre-eminence the Conservancy Board alone is to be thanked. In many rivers of commercial importance the practice still prevails of summarily disposing of wrecks by blowing them to atoms—cargo and all, if possible; but fully fifteen years have elapsed since such an act of wanton destruction was perpetrated in the Thames. Examining particulars of the wrecks which have been raised in the port of London during the last eleven years, we find that in

this period no fewer than 399 vessels have been rescued from the bed of the river and returned to their owners. The list comprises 72 steamers, with a total registered tonnage of 57,922; 49 sailing vessels, with a total registered tonnage of 9,781; and 278 barges, with a total registered tonnage of 11,113. The appliances which have been provided by the Board have cost upwards of £30,000. Included among them are a screw tug, three 150-ton lighters, each fitted with steam winches and steam pumps, two 150-ton and two 300-ton lighters without steam power, and two 400-ton lighters with central wells, and fitted with wire compressors.—*Shipping Gazette Weekly Summary (London), Jan. 15.*

ANALYSIS OF FOG.—The analysis of fog deposit collected at Kew, an account of which appeared in the *Lancet* of Aug. 15, 1891, page 390, showed it to consist of 42.5 per cent. carbon, 4.8 per cent. hydrocarbons and organic bases (pyridines), 4 per cent. sulphuric acid, 0.8 per cent. hydrochloric acid, 1.1 per cent. ammonia, 41.5 per cent. mineral matter, and 5.3 per cent. moisture. A deposit collected in Chelsea consisted of 39.0 per cent. carbon, 12.3 per cent. hydrocarbons, 2 per cent. bases (pyridines), 4.3 per cent. sulphuric acid, 1.4 per cent. hydrochloric acid, 1.4 per cent. ammonia, 2.6 per cent. iron and magnetic oxide, 31.2 per cent. mineral matter, and 5.8 per cent. moisture. The amount of deposit collected was equivalent to six tons to the square mile.—*The Lancet (London), Jan. 9.*

OBITUARY.

CHARLES H. SPURGEON.

Springfield Republican, Feb. 1.—Spurgeon, it is estimated, received into his church between 15,000 and 20,000 members, and in addition founded over fifty chapels probably in various parts of London. For twenty-five years his extemporaneous sermons, taken by a stenographer, have been published in pamphlet form and circulated wherever the English language is spoken. Those sermons now form a small library of at least fifty volumes. Meanwhile, Spurgeon was more than a pulpit orator. He founded a college for the training of evangelical preachers, of whom fully 1,000 have been sent into the world. This school he conducted himself, and he was also personally responsible for its finances. So, too, Mr. Spurgeon founded and maintained an orphanage supporting 500 children; and in addition he directed an extensive colportage association and assumed a large burden of general philanthropic work throughout his long and wonderful London career. It has been said that Mr. Gladstone was the only man in the United Kingdom who received a larger mail, and the extent of this preacher's influence among the humble and lowly may be inferred from the fact that he received countless letters from reformed sinners in all parts of the world, addressed simply to "Spurgeon, England." His ministry has been tempestuous at times, for, being a man of strong convictions and fearless in expressing them, Mr. Spurgeon did not fail to arouse opposition even in his own Baptist communion. A few years ago he clashed with the Baptist Union of Great Britain on questions of theology, and the result was that Preacher Spurgeon's independence as well as his belief in the doctrine of everlasting hell fire for the wicked became widely advertised. While broad and liberal in his Christian fellowship in the sense that he hated denominational distinction when they kept Christians apart, still Mr. Spurgeon clung tenaciously to his Calvinistic dogmas. He not only believed in everlasting punishment but he insisted upon others believing it. His preaching as a whole, however, emphasized Christ as a Saviour, and outside of his pulpit Mr. Spurgeon proved that the love of the divine nature was the inspiration and the keystone of his own system of good works.

Index to Periodical Literature.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

- Corot—His Life and Work. Camille Thirwanger. *New England Magazine*, Boston, Feb., 25 pp.
 Orsino (Don). F. Marion Crawford. *Atlantic Monthly*, Boston, Feb., 17 pp. IV. V. chap. Story.
 Phrenological Biography, Sketches of. Charlotte F. Wells, Dr. Amariah Brigham. *Phrenological Journal*, New York, Feb., 3 pp.
 Venetian Printer-Publisher (A) in the Sixteenth Century. Horatio F. Brown. *Atlantic Monthly*, Boston, Feb., 11 pp. A study of Gabriele Giolito.

EDUCATION, LITERATURE, AND ART.

- Child Culture. Florence Hull, Jules Buchel, Amelie M. Farquhar. *Phrenological Journal*, New York, Feb., 5 pp. On Governing Children. Relation of Children to Parents, On Using Both Hands, Come let us live with our Children, What true Education involves.
 England, The Laureates of. J. H. D. *The Collector*. New York, Feb., 3 pp.
 French Girls, What (they) Study. Henrietta Channing Dana. *Atlantic Monthly*, Boston, Feb., 13 pp.
 Great Britain, State Schools in. J. Murray. *Amer. Ecclesiastical Rev.*, Philadelphia, Feb., 4 pp.
 Ibsen's Women, Some of. Daniel Kilham Dodge. *New Englander and Yale Review*, New Haven, Feb., 6 pp.
 Instruction, The Right of. Rev. Thomas Bouquillon, D.D. Rev. R. J. Holand, S.J. *Amer. Ecclesiastical Rev.*, Philadelphia, Feb., 15 pp. Rev. Thomas Bouquillon asks to whom it belongs. Rev. R. J. Holand says: The Parent First. Editor. Rejoinder to Critics.
 Lace. Mrs. Palisser. *The Chaperone*, St. Louis, Jan., 5 pp.
 Literary Production, A Year's. Hamilton Wright Mabie. *Forum*, Feb., 10 pp. Discusses some of the most popular works of the year from Rudyard Kipling's stories to Kennan's Siberia.
 Literature (American), A Claim for. W. Clark Russell. *N. A. Rev.*, Feb., 12 pp. What Richard H. Dana and Herman Melville did for American Literature.
 Macbeth, Studies in. Albert H. Tolman. *Atlantic Monthly*, Feb., 4 pp.
 Opera (The). Edmund C. Stanton. *N. A. Rev.*, Feb., 8 pp. Refers especially to the Opera in New York.
 Pottery, Its Teaching, and Its Beauties. Anna Hinrichs. *The Chaperone*, St. Louis, Jan., 7 pp.
 School Controversy (The) in the United States. James F. Loughlin. *Amer. Ecclesiastical Rev.*, Philadelphia, 4 pp. Characterizes the discussion as "a tempest in a tea-pot," and says there is time to teach young Catholics religion outside of school hours.
 School Question, Dr. Bouquillon on. Francis Silas Chatard. *Amer. Ecclesiastical Rev.*, Philadelphia, Feb., 6 pp.
 Syrian Art and Industry, Early. *Phrenological Jour.*, New York, Feb., 4 pp. Illus.
 Titian (Tiziano Vecelli), 1477-1576. Italian Old Masters. W. J. Stillman. *Century*, Feb., 5 pp. Illus.

POLITICAL.

- Australian Registry of Land Titles. Edward Atkinson. *Century*, Feb., 6 pp. Describes the Torrens system.
 Ballots, Distinguishing Marks on. Henry T. Blake. *New Englander and Yale Rev.*, New Haven, Feb., 6 pp.
 England, The Duty and Destiny of, in India. Sir Edwin Arnold. *N. A. Rev.*, Feb., 21 pp.
 League (The) as a Political Instrument. *Atlantic Monthly*, Boston, Feb., 3 pp.
 National Elections, Perils of Our. Ex-Senator G. F. Edmunds. *Forum*, New York, Feb., 11 pp.
 National Guard (The New). Francis V. Greene. *Century*, Feb., 16 pp. Illus. Descriptive of our militia to-day.
 Politics, Independence in. A Protest. Linton Satterthwait. *New Englander and Yale Rev.*, New Haven, Feb., 6 pp.
 Politics, The Physician in. Editorial. *Buffalo Med. and Surg. Journal*, Buffalo, Feb., 1 p.
 Presidential Electors, The Choice of. Hon. E. J. Phelps. *Forum*, New York, Feb., 12 pp. Appointment of the President by party Conventions open to abuse, but the good sense of the mass of the people relied on to keep it in check.
 Story (The Short). *Atlantic Monthly*, Boston, Feb., 9 pp. Reviews a score of popular short stories by well-known writers.
 Tammany Hall and the Democracy. The Hon. Richard Croker. *North Amer. Rev.*, New York, Feb., 6 pp.
 Tariff (the), How to Attack. The Hon. Wm. M. Springer. *N. A. Rev.*, Feb., 9 pp.

RELIGIOUS.

- Altar (Our). Alexander Maclaren, D.D. *Homiletic Rev.* New York, Feb., 5 pp.
 Apologetics in the Pulpit. Frank Hugh Foster. *New Englander and Yale Rev.* New Haven, Feb., 16 pp. A Conference Address.
 Calvinism and Art. Prof. Dr. Abraham Kuyper (Translation). *Christian Thought*. New York, Feb. Chap. I, II, 24 pp. Contends that Calvinism played an important part in the development of art.
 Catholicity, The Touchstone of. S. M. Branbi, S.J. *Amer. Ecclesiastical Rev.* Philadelphia, Feb., 9 pp.
 China, Foreign Influence in. The Rev. A. P. Parker. *Miss. Rev. of the World*, Feb., 9 pp. The Chinese are responding as rapidly as could be expected to the civilizing influence of the West—political, commercial, and missionary. The Church should send 6,500 more missionaries to do her work.
 China (The Gospel in), How it Spreads. The Rev. John Ross. *Miss. Rev. of the World*, Feb., 4 pp. A sketch of mission work in the city of Tieling, telling of its exciting and stormy beginning and its successful results, as seen four years later.
 China, Winning for Christ, Importance of. The Rev. John R. Hykes. *Missionary Rev. of the World*, Feb., 12 pp. China, by reason of its size, population, resources, and moral condition is the great mission-field of the World. The future of the Mongolian race hangs upon the efforts of the Christian world.
 Civilization, Protestantism and Roman Catholicism as Factors in. Professor George H. Shodde, Ph.D. *Homiletic Rev.*, New York, Feb., 6 pp.
 Church and State in New England. Paul E. Lauer, A.M. *Johns Hopkins University Studies*, Tenth Series II-III.
 Church Property, Taxation of. *New Englander and Yale Rev.* New Haven, Feb., 3 pp.

- Covenant, The Half Way. Williston Walker. *New Englander and Yale Rev.*, New Haven, Feb., 24 pp.
 Doubt and Doubters. Rev. J. Q. Adams. *Christian Thought*, New York, Feb., 11 pp.
 Faithful in the Land (One of the). C. J. Vos Kamp. *Miss. Rev. of the World*, Feb., 2 pp. The funeral of Wong Kong Fuk, pastor at Payen, near Canton, China.
 Humanity, The Divinity in. Lyrian Abbott, D.D. *Homiletic Rev.*, New York, Feb., 5 pp.
 Incarnation (The), Does the Church Believe in? Charles C. Starback. *New Englander and Yale Rev.*, New Haven, Feb., 18 pp.
 Japan, An Evangelistic Tour in. The Rev. Frederick S. Curtis. *Miss. Rev. of the World*, Feb., 456 pp. A two-weeks trip among the villages in the vicinity of Hiroshima, in June, 1891, and the results of an inspiration to speak extemporaneously.
 Luke's Gospel, The Characteristics of. Henry Evans, D.D. *Homiletic Rev.*, New York, Feb., 4 pp.
 Missionary Uprising (The Great). The Rev. D. L. Leonard. *Miss. Rev. of the World*, Feb., 7 pp. Tells of the organization of the London Missionary Society, in 1795, and its splendid and far-reaching results.
 Moravian Anniversary (A Memorable). The Editor-in-Chief. *Miss. Rev. of the World*, Feb., 6 pp. An account of the One Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary, or Third Jubilee of the Society for the furtherance of the Gospel among the heathen, held in the Moravian Chapel, London, Nov. 19, 1891.
 Olympian Religion (The). (I.) Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone. *North Amer. Rev.*, Feb., 11 pp.
 Prayer, The Call to. Editorial. *Miss. Rev. of the World*, Feb., 3 pp. The week of prayer for foreign missions, and the circular issued by the Church Missionary Society in 1890.
 Preaching (Effective), Elements of. Rev. R. T. Cross. *Homiletic Rev.*, New York, Feb., 5 pp.
 Preaching, The Theme, the Method, and the End of. Rev. George M. Stone. *Homiletic Rev.*, New York, Feb., 2 pp.
 Scripture, The Inerrancy of. Rev. Principal Alfred Cave, B.A., D.D. *Homiletic Rev.*, New York, Feb., 8 pp.
 Sermons (Recent) Striking Thoughts from. *Homiletic Rev.*, New York, Feb., 1 p.

SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

- Alcohol Poisoning in London, and Heart Disease as its Fatal Result. Dr. Wynn Westcott. *Quar. Jour. of Inebriety*, Hartford, Jan., 7 pp.
 Animals, The Nearness of to Man. E. P. Evans. *Atlantic Monthly*, Boston, Feb., 14 pp. Gives some very interesting instances of social life among insects, and the Soko Chimpanzee.
 Anthropology, Notes in. *Phrenological Journal*, New York, Feb., 3 pp. Unconscious Recall of the Forgotten, Evidence of Purpose in Nature, Man affected by other Worlds, Ancient Monuments in Brittany, Insanity in the Negro, etc.
 Brain Surgery, Clinical Contributions to. John B. Roberts, M.D. *Buffalo Med. and Surg. Jour.*, Feb., 8 pp.
 Cosmology, Scientific and Metaphysical. (Second Article.) J. DeConcilio. *Amer. Ecclesiastical School*, Philadelphia, Feb. 14 pp.
 Gulf Stream (the), Recent Discoveries Concerning. John E. Pillsbury. *Century*, Feb., 7 pp. Illus.
 Health, Science of. *Phrenological Journal*, New York, Feb., 7 pp. Includes papers on Football, Vegetarianism, etc.
 Hereditary Transmissions, Interchangeability of. Dr. J. F. Burns. *Qly. Jour. of Inebriety*, Hartford, Jan., 10 pp.
 Inebriate (the Confirmed), Absence of reasonable motive in Criminal Acts of. Dr. L. D. Mason. *Qly. Jour. of Inebriety*, Jan., 12 pp.
 Matter and Man. Charles W. Millard, Ph.D. *Christian Thought*, New York, Feb., 20 pp. Sees no elevating forces in the ethical systems of agnostics.
 Microscope (The). Its Structure and its Teaching. Prof. R. Ogden Doremus, M.D., LL.D. *Homiletic Rev.*, New York, Feb., 8 pp.
 Moral Science, Study of. J. W. Lowber, Ph.D. *Phrenological Journal*, New York, Feb., 1 p. Moral culture more important than intellectual culture.
 Philosophy. J. Hogan. *Amer. Ecclesiastical Rev.*, Philadelphia, Feb., 8 pp.
 Photography and Athletics. (First paper). W. I. Lincoln Adams, *Outing*. New York, Feb., 5 pp. Illustrated from instantaneous photos.
 Phrenology, Practical. Mrs. W. G. Whittemore, Samuel T. Duffill, James McNeill. *Phrenological Journal*, New York, Feb.
 Transverse Presentations. Eugene Everett Barnum. *Buffalo Med. and Surg. Journal*, Buffalo, Feb., 4 pp.

SOCIOLOGICAL.

- Association, The Influence of. Rev. W. C. Wilbor, Ph.D. *Christian Thought*, New York, Feb., 17 pp.
 General Booth's Work, A Year of. Albert Shaw. *Forum*, New York, Feb., 10 pp.
 German Labor Colonies (The) for Tramps. Francis G. Peabody. *Forum*, New York, Feb., 11 pp. Describes the working of the system of dealing with mendicancy.
 Jews (The) in New York. II. Richard Wheatley. *Century*, Feb., 21 pp. Illus. Descriptive.
 Lottery (the Louisiana), the Charitable Career of; or, the Degradation of a State, Clarence Clough Buel. *Century*, Feb., 15 pp. Shows the schemes of the Lottery Company, its history, etc.
 Lotteries, The Suppression of, by Taxation. Horace White. *Forum*, New York, Feb., 6 pp.
 Restorative Homes Bill (The), Discussion on in the Medico-Chirurgical Soc. of Edinburgh. *Qly. Jour. of Inebriety*, Hartford, Jan., 20 pp.
 Sixty Years Ago. Lucy E. A. Kebler. *New England Magazine*, Boston, Feb., 8 pp.

UNCLASSIFIED.

- Athletic Virtues. President William De Witt Hyde. *Homiletic Rev.*, New York, Feb., 3 pp.
 Bank Circulation and Free Coinage. Hon. John Jay Knox. *Forum*, Feb., 10 pp. Argues that our silver paper currency is worth its nominal value in gold.
 Banks (Our National), Can They Be Made Safer? The Hon. E. S. Lacey, Comptroller of the Currency. *N. A. Rev.*, Feb., 11 pp. Considers measures looking to greater safety.
 B'ar Story, Uncle Duke's. Lillian Gilfillan. *Outing*, New York, Feb., 4 pp.
 Birds (the), In Early September with. *New Englander and Yale Rev.*, New Haven, Feb., 10 pp. Sketch by a field naturalist.
 Battle, An Echo of. A. M. Ewell. *Atlantic Monthly*, Boston, Feb., 13 pp. Reminiscences of the Civil War.
 Business (A Perilous) and the Remedy. The Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge. *N. A. Rev.*, Feb., 7 pp. Urges the passage of an Act, by Congress, providing for uniformity in car-couplers, and for train-brakes in freight trains.

Current Events.

- Chapel Window (the) The Face in. Carrie Lee Townsley. *The Chaperone*, St. Louis, Jan., 6 pp.
- Civil War (the) The Border State Men of. Nathaniel Southgate Shaler. *Atlantic Monthly*, Feb., 13 pp.
- College Rowing. Oneida. *Outing*, New York, Feb., 5 pp. The impressions of an old graduate.
- Connecticut National Guard (The). Lieut. W. H. C. Bowen, U. S. A. *Outing*, New York, Feb., 8 pp. Illus.
- Carling, The Game of. R. C. Whittet. *Outing*, Feb., 5 pp. Illus. by O. W. Simons.
- Cowboy Life. III. Bron-Ko. *Outing*, New York, Feb., 7 pp. Illus. from Photos. and by H. S. Watson.
- Cycling in Mid-Pacific. Chas. E. Travathan. *Outing*, New York, Feb., 6 pp. Illus. by Henry S. Watson. A cycling visit to Tahiti.
- Dakota, The Prairies and Coteaus of. *New England Magazine*, Boston, Feb., 6 pp.
- Deer Castor (A) Voices From. Mildred S. M'Faden. *The Chaperone*, St. Louis, Jan., 2 pp.
- Doges (the) The Descendants of. Harriet Lewis Bradley. *Atlantic Monthly*, Boston, Feb., 7 pp.
- Fires on Trans-Atlantic Steamers. The Right Hon. Earl De La Warr. *N. A. Rev.*, Feb., 7 pp. Measures should be taken to prevent this danger to life and property.
- Florida, A few Features of. Frederick W. White. *The Chaperone*, St. Louis, Jan., 6 pp.
- Heroes and Heroines. Laural L. Randolph, M.D. *The Chaperone*, St. Louis, Jan., 3 pp.
- Horseback Sketches. Jessie F. O'Donnell. *Outing*, New York, Feb., 1 p.
- Horse Show, The Lessons of the. Francis Trevelyan. *Outing*, New York, Feb., 4 pp.
- Irrigation, A Great Domain by. Gov. John N. Irwin. *Forum*, New York, Feb., 11 pp. Treats of the immense irrigable area in the United States, and of the superior advantages of irrigated farms.
- Lake Commerce, (Our) and Ways to the Sea. Senator C. K. Davis. *Forum*, Feb., 11 pp.
- Licenses and Gambling. Anthony Comstock. *N. A. Rev.*, Feb., 8 pp. General statement.
- Manitoba, Wapiti or Elk Hunting in. Cervus. *Outing*, New York, Feb., 2 pp. Illus. by Henry S. Watson.
- Military Training (Our). Is it Adequate? Charles William Larned. *Forum*, New York, Feb., 14 pp. The writer is disposed to reply in the negative.
- Mrs. Jane's Little Romance. Eben E. Retford. *The Chaperone*, St. Louis, Jan., 4 pp.
- Narragansett, A Tale of. Caroline Hazard. *New England Mag.*, Boston, Feb., 6 pp.
- New England, The Granite Industry in. George A. Rich. *New England Mag.*, Boston, Feb., 24 pp.
- Niagara Canal (The) and Commerce. Hon. Warner Miller. *Forum*, Feb., 15 pp. Discusses the influence the canal would have on the commerce of the United States.

Books of the Week.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN.

- Allerhand Sprachdummheiten. G. Wustmann. B. Westermann & Co.
- Beautiful (the). The Philosophy of; Being the Outlines of the History of Aesthetics. William Knight. Charles Scribner's Sons.
- Chautauquans (The). John Habberton. Robert Bonner's Sons. Cloth, \$1.25.
- Chili (Dark Days in); An Account of the Revolution of 1891. M. H. Hervey. Macmillan & Co. Cloth, \$3.
- Citizen of the World (Goldsmith's). [The Temple Library.] Austin Dobson. Macmillan & Co. 2 vols., Cloth, \$4.
- Composition (English). Professor Barrett Wendell. Charles Scribner's Sons. Cloth, \$1.50.
- Feast of the Virgins, and Other Poems. H. L. Gordon. Laird & Lee. Cloth, \$1.50.
- For the Defence. B. L. Farjeon. United States Book Co. Paper, 50c.
- Fragments (New). John Tyndall, F. R. S. D. Appleton & Co. Cloth, \$2.
- His Angel. A Romance of the Far West. Henry Herman. Ward, Lock, Bowden & Co. Paper, 50c.
- Horse (The). A Study in Natural History. Wm. H. Flower, C. B., LL. D., F. C. I., etc. Director of the British Natural History Museum. D. Appleton & Co. Cloth, \$1.
- Literature (English). Five Short Courses of Reading in. Professor C. T. Winchester. Ginn & Co. Cloth, 45c.
- Literature, the History of. Lectures on. Delivered by Thomas Carlyle, April 1, July, 1838. Now printed for the first time. Edited by Professor J. Reay Greene. Charles Scribner's Sons.
- L'Ombra. From the French of A. Gennevraye. United States Book Co. Cloth, \$1.25.
- Nature in Books; Some Studies in Biography. P. A. Graham. London: Methuen & Co.
- Persia and Kurdistan; Including a Summer Journey in the Upper Karun Region, and a Visit to the Nestorian Rayahs. Mrs. Bishop (Isabella L. Bird). 2 vols. G. P. Putnam's Sons.
- Phideas, and Other Poems. The Rev. F. W. Gunsaulus. A. C. McClurg & Co. Cloth, \$1.25.
- Phosphates (The) of America. 2d Ed. The Scientific Publishing Co. Cloth, \$4.
- Politics and Property; or, Phronocracy. Slack Worthington. G. P. Putnam's Sons.
- Prisons of the Air. Moncure D. Conway. United States Book Co. Paper, 50c.
- Rebellion (the). War of, Personal Recollections of the. J. G. Wilson and T. M. Coan. New York Commandery of the Loyal Legion.
- Social Movements (English). R. A. Woods. Charles Scribner's Sons. Cloth, \$1.50.
- Washington (George), The Writings of. W. C. Ford, Vol. XII., 1790-94. G. P. Putnam's Sons.
- Wisdom, A Treatise on. Pierre Charron. Paraphrased by Myrtilla H. N. Daly. G. P. Putnam's Sons.
- Yester-Year; Ten Centuries of Toilette. From the French of A. Robida. Mrs. Cashel Hoey. Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons.

Wednesday, January 27.

In the Senate, Public Building Bills are discussed; a resolution is introduced calling for the correspondence with China in regard to the refusal to receive Mr. Blair as Minister. In the House, further discussion is had on the new rules. Minister Montt receives a dispatch from the Chilean Government, yielding to the demands of the United States. In the New York Senate, Mr. Cantor introduces a Bill providing for an Adirondack Park. The Connecticut House meets and adjourns for one week.

It is stated that in many of the famine-stricken districts of Russia the starving peasants have attacked the doctors; troops were called out to suppress the disorders. At the copper mines at Bilbao, Spain, troops fire upon riotous strikers, but are forced to retreat. Emperor William's thirty-third birthday is celebrated in Berlin.

Thursday, January 28.

The President sends a message, with the latest Chilean correspondence, to both Houses of Congress; he expresses the belief that no special powers from Congress will be needed. In the Senate, Mr. Hale makes a speech on Reciprocity. In the House, debate on the rules is continued. In the New York Senate, the Bill appropriating \$300,000 for the World's Fair is passed. Twenty miners are injured and two killed by an explosion of dynamite at Hazleton, Pa. Five men are killed by the explosion of a boiler on the Reading Railroad. In Jersey City, a man, incited by jealousy, shoots his wife and sister-in-law, the former fatally. In New York City, Chauncey M. Depew celebrates the twenty-fifth anniversary of his connection with New York Central Railway, by a dinner at his house. The Alumni of the University of the City of New York celebrate their annual dinner. The Jewelers' Board of Trade holds its annual meeting. All the lakes in Central Park are thrown open to skaters.

The rioting at Bilbao, Spain, is quelled by the firmness of General Loma. Partial returns from the elections for members of the Hungarian Diet show a large Liberal majority. It is stated that France has concluded commercial arrangements with all the Powers except Spain.

Friday, January 29.

The Senate not in session. In the House, the report of the Committee on Rules is further considered. The Ways and Means Committee adopts Chairman Springer's plan of attacking the tariff by separate Bills. Governor Flower signs the Rochester Ward Bill. A new Excise Bill is introduced in the Legislature. The nominations of Samuel A. Beardsley for Railroad Commissioner, and W. T. Jenkins for Health Officer of New York, are confirmed. It is authentically stated that Garza has entered Mexico with 5,000 armed men, and that he is welcomed by many of the people. Indictments are found in Trenton against R. J. Cortis and Peter Wright for allowing debarred immigrants to land from steamers. The Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburgh resume business with the Chicago and Alton Railroad. In New York City, a number of prominent Democrats call a mass-meeting to protest against the action of the State Committee in calling a mid-winter convention. Chicago 4 per cent. Bonds for the World's Fair, to the amount of \$3,000,000 are sold.

In the Prussian Diet, Chancellor von Caprivi speaks in favor of the Sectarian Education Bill. President Carnot signs a decree putting in force the new French Tariff Law. It is said that the British Parliament will probably be dissolved in May.

Saturday, January 30.

The Senate not in session. In the House, eulogies on Representative Houck are delivered. The Senate and House Committees jointly hear arguments on the proposed waterway from Lake Superior to the Hudson River. Secretary Blaine informs the Chilean Government that their terms for a settlement are satisfactory. The Arrow Steamship Company, of Baltimore, is reorganized. Anti-Hill Democrats decide to hold their mass-meeting in New York City on February 11th.

A manifesto is issued by the Russian Zemstov on the inadequate measures for relieving the famine. In the Prussian Diet, a crisis over the Education Bill is imminent; the Government yield to the strong opposition. Returns from the Hungarian elections show gains by the Opposition.

Sunday, January 31.

Part of the San Francisco sealing fleet sails for the northern cruise. Tramps seize a train on the Lake Erie and Western Railroad in Ohio. In a fight between negroes and Italians in Pennsylvania, two men are killed and many injured. In New York City, railroad employes from every State in the Union hold a convention in the Academy of Music.

It is announced that the Czar of Russia has in preparation a plan to restore serfdom in the Empire. In Eastbourne, England, there is rioting at the celebration of the Salvation Army. The Rev. Charles H. Spurgeon dies at Mentone.

Monday, February 1.

In the Senate, the Mexican Claims Bills are passed. In the House, there is further debate on the proposed rules. The United States Supreme Court decide that Governor Boyd is the rightful Governor of Nebraska; also that the Anti-Lottery Law is constitutional. Ex-Lieutenant-Governor Oscar Jenkes Rathbun, dies at Worcester, Mass. The defendants in the libel suit of Senator Quay against the *Beaver Star* are sentenced to pay the costs, a fine of \$500, and to be imprisoned six months. Further evidence is taken at Albany in the contempt case of Emans, Clerk of Dutchess County. In New York City, the funeral of General Henry A. Barnum is solemnized with military honors; the remains are taken to Syracuse.

The North German Lloyd steamer *Eider* goes ashore at Atherfield Ledge, Isle of Wight; passengers and crew saved; vessel a total wreck. Spain now manifests anxiety for a commercial treaty with France. Twenty Anarchists are arrested in Berlin.

Tuesday, February 2.

In the Senate, the Printing Bill is taken up. The House continues to discuss the rules. The President and Mrs. Harrison give a dinner to the diplomatic corps. In the Connecticut House, the Democratic minority rebel against the rulings of the Speaker, and elect officers of their own. J. B. Greenhut, president, and Nelson Morris, director, of the "Whiskey Trust," resign; the price of spirits is reduced. In New York City, Carlyle W. Harris, whose extended trial for the poisoning of his young wife (Helen Potts) has excited much interest, is convicted of murder in the first degree. The Grand Central Hotel suspends business. Annual dinner of the Trinity College Alumni Association.

It is stated that Italy will soon resume full diplomatic relations with the United States. Lord Salisbury addresses an audience of 10,000 at Exeter.

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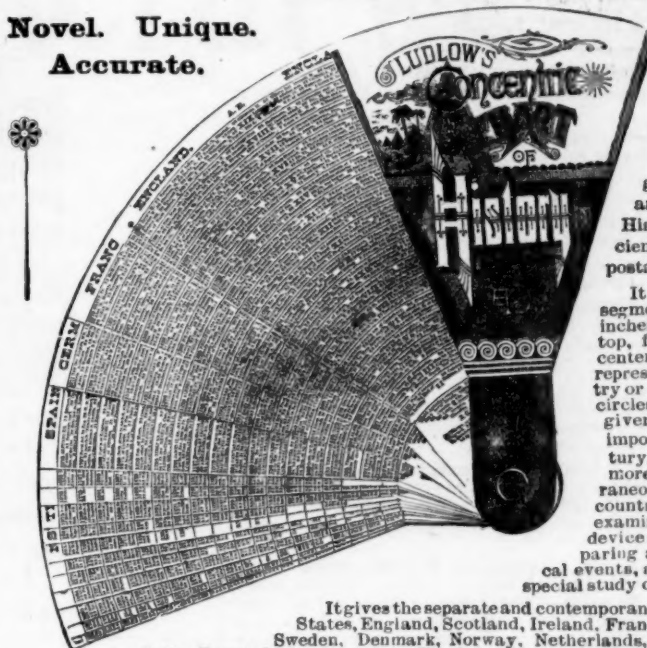
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